



# Argonne National Laboratory

RABID: An Integral Transport-theory Code  
for Neutron Slowing Down in Slab Cells

by

Arne P. Olson

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Applied Physics Division

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ABSTRACT

This report consists of the theory behind the methods used in the RABID code to solve the integral transport equation in slab geometry for cells with repeating boundary conditions, together with a user's guide, sample problems, and code listings. Space- and lethargy-dependent slowing-down sources are used with cross sections obtained by the single-level Breit-Wigner formalism for s- and p-wave resonances, to calculate resonance absorption, broad-group average fluxes and cross sections, and foil reaction rates.

RABID is coded in FORTRAN-IV for the IBM/360-75. A core requirement of 420 k bytes permits up to 300 resonances, 20 materials having resonances, 10 materials without resonances, 30 regions in the cell, and 25 broad groups.

I. INTRODUCTION

A tractable approach to the computation of resonance absorption, average neutron fluxes, and group cross sections for multiplate fast-reactor cells of the ZPR type has been developed by Kier and Robba.<sup>1</sup> Their technique, described here as the "RABBLE Method," assumes that the neutron currents at plate interfaces can be resolved into two components: one with a cosine angular distribution, the other with a cosine-squared angular distribution. This assumption enables the definition of transmission probabilities for these current components and, together with escape probabilities for spatially flat isotropic sources, leads to a simple solution of the spatial part of the integral transport equation.

A more accurate treatment of the spatial dependence of neutron flux is possible if one makes no assumptions about the angular distribution of the interface currents. Instead, the integral transport equation is solved "exactly" by the RABID code under the assumption that the slowing-down source is spatially linear, rather than flat as in RABBLE.

Initially, RABID consisted of the RABBLE code with a completely changed collision-rate calculation. Major evolutionary changes and

improvements have since affected virtually every section of code taken from RABBLE. For example, input/output subroutines have been changed to deal with foil calculations and transverse bucklings. Changes in the cross-section subroutines now permit p-wave resonances in addition to s-waves. The slowing-down-source calculation now accounts for ingroup scattering and uses much more effective storage of scattering rates to reduce or eliminate errors in the source contribution from fine groups one scattering interval distant. These and other topics will be developed at greater length.

## II. THEORY

### A. Integral Transport Equation

The integral form of the Boltzmann transport equation in a source-free infinite medium is

$$\phi(\vec{r}, u) = \iiint d\vec{r}' \int_0^u \frac{du' F_s(u', \vec{r}') P(u' \rightarrow u) \exp[-\Sigma_t(u, \vec{r}') |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|]}{4\pi |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^2}, \quad (1)$$

where the scattering rate at lethargy  $u'$  and space point  $\vec{r}'$  is

$$F_s(u', \vec{r}') = \Sigma_s(u') \phi(\vec{r}', u'). \quad (2)$$

The probability per unit lethargy that a neutron is scattered from  $u'$  to  $u$  is

$$P(u' \rightarrow u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} e^{-(u-u')}, & u \geq u' \geq u - \epsilon, \\ 0, & u' < u - \epsilon, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where

$$\alpha = \left( \frac{A - 1}{A + 1} \right)^2, \quad \epsilon = 2 \ln \frac{A + 1}{A - 1},$$

and  $A$  is the ratio of target nuclide mass to neutron mass.

Equation 1 can be reduced to one-dimensional form for infinite slab geometry by integrating over the other two spatial coordinates as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iiint \frac{d\vec{r}' F_s(u', \vec{r}')} {4\pi |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^2} \exp[-\Sigma_t(u, \vec{r}') |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|] \\
&= \int dx' F_s(u', x') \int_0^\infty \frac{2\pi r dr \exp[-\Sigma_t(u, \vec{r}')(r^2 + |x - x'|^2)^{1/2}]} {4\pi(r^2 + |x - x'|^2)} \\
&= \int dx' F_s(u', x) \int_1^\infty \exp[-\Sigma_t(u)|x - x'|t] dt/t \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int dx' F_s(u', x') E_1[\Sigma_t(u)|x - x'|], \tag{4}
\end{aligned}$$

where the scattering source now depends only on  $x'$  and  $u'$ , and the exponential integral functions are<sup>2</sup>

$$E_n(z) \equiv \int_1^\infty \exp(-zt) dt/t^n. \tag{5}$$

Equation 1 now becomes

$$\phi(x, u) = \frac{1}{2} \int dx' \int_0^u du' F_s(u', x') P(u' \rightarrow u) E_1[\Sigma_t(u)|x - x'|]. \tag{6}$$

The following similar equation for the neutron current can be obtained:

$$\vec{J}(x, u) = \frac{1}{2} \int dx' \int_0^u du' F_s(u', x') P(u' \rightarrow u) E_2[\Sigma_t(u)|x - x'|]. \tag{7}$$

The lethargy dependence must now be converted from a continuous function to a multigroup formalism in which the group lethargy width is very narrow ( $\Delta u \lesssim 10^{-3}$ ). Now define

$$\phi_\ell(x) \Delta u = \int_{u_{\ell_{\min}}}^{u_{\ell_{\max}}} \phi(x, u') du', \tag{8}$$

$$f_{s\ell}(x') \Delta u = \int_{u_{\ell_{\min}}}^{u_{\ell_{\max}}} du' F_s(u', x'), \tag{9}$$

(where  $u_{\ell_{\min}}$  and  $u_{\ell_{\max}}$  are lower and upper lethargy bounds, respectively, corresponding to group  $\ell$ ),

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\ell} \Delta u &= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \int_{u_0}^{u_0 + \Delta u} du \int_{u_0 - \ell \Delta u}^{u_0 - (\ell-1) \Delta u} du' e^{-(u-u')} \\
 &= \frac{(1 - e^{-\Delta u})^2}{1-\alpha} e^{-(\ell-1)\Delta u}, \quad \ell = 1, 2, \dots, L,
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

and

$$P_s \Delta u = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \int_{u_0}^{u_0 + \Delta u} du \int_{u_0}^u du' e^{-(u-u')} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} (\Delta u - 1 + e^{-\Delta u}). \tag{11}$$

Let  $L = \epsilon/\Delta u$  be an integral number of groups (by a minor adjustment to the mass ratio  $A$ , if necessary). Then the slowing-down source in group  $k$  from all other groups is

$$S_{0k}(x') = \sum_{\ell=1}^L f_{sk-\ell}(x') P_{\ell} \Delta u - \alpha \sum_{sk-\ell} \phi_{k-L} P_s \Delta u, \tag{12}$$

and the ingroup (self-scatter) source is

$$S_{sk}(x') = \sum_{sk} \phi_k P_s \Delta u,$$

where  $P_s \Delta u$  is the probability for self-scatter. Some of the neutrons scattered in group  $k-L$  cannot reach group  $k$ , leading to the term

$$\alpha \sum_{sk-L} \phi_{k-L} P_s \Delta u.$$

Now Eqs. 6 and 7 become

$$\phi_k(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int dx' \left[ \sum_{\ell=1}^L f_{sk-\ell}(x') P_{\ell} \Delta u + \sum_{sk} \phi_k P_s \Delta u \right] E_1(\sum_{tk} |x - x'|) \tag{13}$$

and

$$\vec{J}_k(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int dx' \left[ \sum_{\ell=1}^L f_{sk-\ell}(x') P_{\ell} \Delta u + \sum_{sk} \phi_k P_s \Delta u \right] E_2(\sum_{tk} |x - x'|). \tag{14}$$

## B. Collision Rates

The collision rate within a plate is the difference between the uncollided current in and the uncollided current out. For example, the current at  $\tau$  mean free paths beyond a plate of optical thickness  $\tau_1$  is

$$\vec{J}(\tau, \tau_1) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\tau_1} dx' [S_0(x') + S_S(x')] E_2(\tau + \Sigma t_1 x'). \quad (15)$$

Since the self-scatter term is never more than 1 or 2% of the total source, it is a good approximation to assume that both source components have the same  $x'$ -dependence; that is,

$$S(x') = S_0(x') + S_S(x') = \bar{S} + (x' - t_1/2) \Delta S/t_1. \quad (16)$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{J}(\tau, \tau_1) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\tau_1} dx' S(x') E_2(\tau + \Sigma t_1 x') = \frac{\bar{S}}{2\tau_1} [E_3(\tau) - E_3(\tau + \tau_1)] \\ &+ \frac{\Delta S}{2\tau_1} \left\{ [E_3(\tau) + E_3(\tau_1 + \tau)]/2 - \frac{1}{\tau_1} [E_4(\tau) - E_4(\tau_1 + \tau)] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

To obtain the collision rate in plate 2 due to the source in plate 1, in which  $\tau$  mean free paths separate the plates, one evaluates Eq. 17 at both sides of plate 2:

$$CR(1 \rightarrow 2) = \vec{J}(\tau, \tau_1) - \vec{J}(\tau + \tau_2, \tau_1). \quad (18)$$

Assuming an array of unit cells which repeat to infinity in both directions (periodic boundary conditions), the contribution by all plates of type 1 (in a given direction--the superscript arrow denotes this direction) is

$$CR_{\infty}(1 \rightarrow 2) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} [\vec{J}(\tau + mh, \tau_1) - \vec{J}(\tau + \tau_2 + mh, \tau_1)], \quad (19)$$

where  $h$  is the optical thickness of the unit cell. The average collided flux is

$$\phi = CR/\Sigma t. \quad (20)$$

Equation 19 evaluated in forward and backward directions yields collision probabilities in an  $N$ -region unit cell of the form

$$\underline{P} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} & P_{21} & \dots & P_{N1} \\ P_{12} & P_{22} & \dots & P_{N2} \\ \vdots & & & \\ P_{1N} & P_{2N} & \dots & P_{NN} \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $P_{ij} = [CR_{\infty}(i \rightarrow j) + CR_{\infty}(j \leftarrow i)]/S_i$ .

With sources and collision rates written as vectors, the transport equation becomes

$$\overrightarrow{CR} = \underline{P}[\overrightarrow{S_0} + \underline{R}\overrightarrow{CR}], \quad (21)$$

where  $\underline{R}$  is a diagonal matrix

$$\underline{R} = \begin{pmatrix} \left( \frac{\Sigma_s P_s}{\Sigma_t} \right)_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \left( \frac{\Sigma_s P_s}{\Sigma_t} \right)_N \end{pmatrix}.$$

Solving Eq. 21, we obtain

$$\overrightarrow{CR} = [\underline{P}^{-1} - \underline{R}]^{-1} \overrightarrow{S_0}. \quad (22)$$

RABID uses MATINV<sup>3</sup>--a standard ANL System/360 Library Subroutine--to perform the matrix inversions shown in Eq. 22. This routine is very fast, relative to the time involved in calculating the  $\underline{P}$  matrix. Computation time increases only a few percent, relative to an approximate method of solving Eq. 21 which bypasses the matrix inversions. For completeness, the approximate method formerly used will now be described.

A simple but reasonable approximation is to solve Eq. 21 using an estimate of  $\overrightarrow{CR}$  on the right-hand side. In general, the variation of collision rates from fine group  $k - 1$  to fine group  $k$  is a few percent or less. Also, the ingroup-scattered source contribution is very small. Equation 21 is approximated as follows:

$$\overrightarrow{CR}_k \approx \overrightarrow{CR}_{k-1}, \text{ in right-hand side}; \quad (23)$$

$$\overrightarrow{CR}'_k = \underline{P}[\overrightarrow{S_{0k}} + \underline{R}\overrightarrow{CR}_{k-1}] = \overrightarrow{PS'}. \quad (24)$$

Now correct the source using the best estimate available for  $\overrightarrow{CR}_k$ ,

$$\overrightarrow{S} - \overrightarrow{S'} \approx \underline{R}(\overrightarrow{CR}' - \overrightarrow{CR}_{k-1}). \quad (25)$$

This accounts for single ingroup scattering collisions. Multiple ingroup scattering collisions lead to

$$\overrightarrow{S} - \overrightarrow{S'} \approx \underline{R}(\underline{I} - \underline{R})^{-1} (\overrightarrow{CR}' - \overrightarrow{CR}_{k-1}). \quad (26)$$

The increment to the collision-rate vector is also  $\vec{S} - \vec{S}'$ , if one ignores the spatial transfer of this very small correction. The collision-rate vector becomes

$$\vec{CR}_k \approx \vec{CR}'_k + \vec{S} - \vec{S}'. \quad (27)$$

In the limiting case of one-region (homogeneous) problems, the exact solution of Eq. 22 is

$$CR_k = S_{0k}/(1 - R), \quad (28)$$

which is also obtained by the approximate method.

We have seen that this approximation method is exact for homogeneous problems. Its basic fault for heterogeneous problems is the errors in the spatial transfer of ingroup-scattered neutrons. In the rather extreme example of a binary cell consisting of a heavy-atom absorber plate and a light-atom moderator plate, the flux in the absorber plate was overestimated by about 1% when it was optically thin. Physically, most of the ingroup-scattered neutrons were produced by collisions in the absorber plate and should have suffered their next collision in the optically thick moderator plate. However, in the approximation method, the ingroup-scattered neutrons tended to remain in the absorber plate, giving too high a flux there.

To represent neutron losses by leakage from a finite-sized system with buckling  $B^2$ , one need only scale the collision-probability matrix  $P$  by a nonleakage probability, PNL. A reasonable definition of PNL is obtained as follows:

$$PNL_k = \frac{\langle \Sigma t \rangle_k}{\langle \Sigma t \rangle_k + \langle D \rangle_k B^2}, \quad (29)$$

where  $k$  is the fine-group index,  $A_i$  is the thickness of region  $i$ ,

$$\langle \Sigma t \rangle_k = \sum_{i=1}^{KREG} (\Sigma_{tk} \phi_{ik} A)_i / \sum_{i=1}^{KREG} (\phi_{ik} A)_i, \quad (30)$$

the flux-volume-weighted total macroscopic cross section for the unit cell,

$$\langle \Sigma t \rangle_k \approx \sum_{i=1}^{KREG} (\Sigma_{tk} \phi_{k-1} A)_i / \sum_{i=1}^{KREG} (\phi_{k-1} A)_i, \quad (31)$$

and

$$\langle D \rangle_k = \left[ \frac{3 \sum_{m=1}^{KCOMP} A_m \sum_{j=1}^{KMAT} N_{jm} \sigma_{tj} \left( \frac{\sigma_{aj}}{\sigma_{sj}} + 1 - \bar{\mu}_{oj} \right)}{\sum_{m=1}^{KCOMP} A_m} \right]^{-1} \quad (32)$$

This prescription for the diffusion coefficient comes from Weinberg and Wigner.<sup>4</sup> Hopefully, a better recipe for  $\langle D \rangle$  can be found, for example, by using a transport-theory code, which will account for leakage parallel and perpendicular to the plates in slab geometry. Meanwhile, note that PNL is rather insensitive to errors in  $\langle D \rangle$ , for large systems. Also, group-averaged cross sections will in general be quite insensitive to  $\langle D \rangle$ . Provision has been made to use broad-group-dependent bucklings in finite systems.

### C. Slowing-down Source

The slowing-down source would be very time-consuming to calculate directly because hundreds or even thousands of fine-group scattering rates contribute. Using the property that  $P_\ell = e^{-\Delta u} P_{\ell-1}$ , we can obtain the following recursion relation:

$$S_k = e^{-\Delta u} S_{k-1} + (P_1 - e^{-\Delta u} P_s)[(\Sigma_s \phi)_{k-1} - \alpha (\Sigma_s \phi)_{k-L-1}] \\ + P_s[(\Sigma_s \phi)_k - \alpha (\Sigma_s \phi)_{k-L}] \quad (33)$$

Equation 33 is written for a single material in a given region. Generalization to many materials and regions requires that Eq. 33 be evaluated in a given region for all isotopes, as  $P_1$ ,  $P_s$ , and  $\alpha$  are material-dependent, while  $\Sigma_s \phi$  depends both on material and region. However, all we need to solve Eq. 21 are the  $S_0$  vector elements,

$$S_{0k} = S_k - P_s(\Sigma_s \phi)_k \quad (34)$$

All components of  $S_{0k}$  are known, as  $(\Sigma_s \phi)_{k-1}$  is the previous fine-group scattering rate,  $(\Sigma_s \phi)_{k-L}$  is obtained by parabolic interpolation from a table of scattering rates for each material/region pair, and  $(\Sigma_s \phi)_{(k-1)-L}$  is the previous interpolated value of  $(\Sigma_s \phi)_{(k-1)-L}$ . After Eq. 21 has been solved by performing the matrix manipulations of Eq. 22, the fluxes can be found by using Eq. 20. Then the term  $P_s(\Sigma_s \phi)_k$  is calculated and  $S_k$  follows from Eq. 34.

#### D. Deletion of Ingroup Scattering

The matrix inversions of Eq. 22 can be eliminated (saving a few percent of computer time) by introducing the assumption that ingroup scattering does not occur. That is,  $P_s = 0$ . To conserve neutrons,  $P_\ell$  as defined in Eq. 10 must be slightly altered. The sum of the downscatter probabilities must remain unity. Noting that

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^L P_\ell = 1 - e^{-\Delta u} \neq 1, \quad (35)$$

we see that dividing  $P_\ell$  by  $1 - e^{-\Delta u}$  will conserve neutrons when ingroup scattering has zero probability. In that case,

$$P'_\ell \Delta u \equiv P_\ell \Delta u / (1 - e^{-\Delta u}) = \frac{1 - e^{-\Delta u}}{1 - \alpha} e^{-(\ell-1)\Delta u}, \quad \ell = 1, 2, \dots, L. \quad (36)$$

The user can decide whether to include ingroup scattering by his choice of the value for the input variable KS. An exhaustive study has not been made to establish how important this choice is. Certainly in many typical problems, where  $L \gtrsim 100$ , one can safely ignore ingroup scattering. Problems for which  $L < 100$  should be examined using both options before arbitrarily ignoring ingroup scattering.

### III. STORAGE OF SCATTERING RATES

In the past, RABBLE<sup>1</sup> and RABID have been known to generate absorption probabilities in excess of unity, and slowing-down sources less than zero. These events were the result of overapproximations in calculating the slowing-down sources. Originally, scattering rates were stored for each material (isotope or element) of each composition (which might be spatially averaged over several regions), lethargy-averaged over each intermediate group. Removing the spatial averaging eased the problem somewhat. Then a better system of lethargy-averaging was devised for RABID which gave further improvements by better utilizing the memory space available. The intermediate group size no longer was involved; instead, a lethargy width was optimally chosen for each material.

At this point, 200 scattering rates were retained--enough to eliminate lethargy averaging for heavy materials. The latest development is to retain a variable number of scattering rates. This number is problem-dependent and is automatically chosen to be as large as possible. The method eliminates waste storage formerly reserved for zero-density materials and space for extra materials not in use.

To give an example, suppose one had a two-composition problem with 10 regions (five of each composition), where one composition had four materials, and the other had two. A total of 30 plate/material combinations\* are involved in the slowing-down-source calculation. Each one will have  $[40,000/30]_{\text{integer}} = 1333$  words, versus 200 in the previous method. Hence, lethargy averaging need not be performed at all in many problems and is over a narrower lethargy range if required. Also, it is now possible to solve a problem with 30 compositions, 20 isotopes, and 300 resonances using only 420 k bytes. For a homogeneous problem using KMAT materials, the space per material is  $(40,000/\text{KMAT})_{\text{integer}}$ .

The scattering rate  $(\Sigma_s \phi)_{k-L}$  is required by Eq. 33 for each region/material pair. Tables of scattering rates are stored for each pair at equal lethargy intervals within a given broad group. (They vary with broad groups because the fine-group width  $\Delta u$  is broad-group dependent.) The lethargy interval is selected automatically to maximize the number of tabular entries between group  $k$  and group  $k-L$ , consistent with memory available. This is equivalent to choosing an interval width that is the smallest possible integral multiple of the fine-group width, and storing the average scattering rate over the interval.

It is not necessary to use the same  $\Delta u$  throughout a problem to maintain a prescribed level of numerical accuracy. The Doppler width,

$$w = \left( \frac{4E_k T}{A} \right)^{1/2},$$

determines  $\Delta u$  by the empirical rule,  $\Delta u \leq w/4E$ . At lower energies,  $\Delta u$  can be increased. Then an interpolation scheme is necessary to extract  $(\Sigma_s \phi)_{k-L}$  from the table, since the group boundaries extrapolated back from group  $k$  will not in general match up with the group boundaries previously used when the scattering rates were stored.

The "bookkeeping" involved in storing scattering rates is rather complicated. The following discussion (not at all needed by, nor recommended for, the casual user) is for a fixed table size of 200 entries. The code now uses a generalized table size of NOX entries for NISO plate/material pairs ( $\text{NOX} = 40,000/\text{NISO} - 1$ ).

At this point, let us define the parameters involved in FORTRAN-coding the method:

$J$  = isotope number,

IBG = broad group number of fine group  $k$ ,

---

\*Each plate/material combination is defined as a nonzero-density material in a given plate.

N = broad group number of fine group k - L,  
 I = region number,  
 K = composition number,  
 USTR(IBG) = lower lethargy bound of broad group IBG,  
 DUSTR(IBG) = lethargy width of broad group IBG,  
 MULT(J,N) = multiplicity, or number of fine groups per averaging interval,  
 INUI(J,N) = number of first averaging interval in broad group N for isotope J,  
 INUF(J,N) = number of last averaging interval in broad group N for isotope J,  
 LM = number of averaging interval containing group k - L,  
 M = LM (Modulo 200),  
 Q = lethargy at center of fine group k - L,  
 U = lethargy at upper end of fine group k,  
 UMAX(J,IBG) =  $\epsilon$  for isotope J in broad group IBG rounded to closest integral multiple of the fine-group lethargy width,  
 JNU(J) = number of interval currently being incremented for isotope J,  
 JMULT(J) = number of fine-group scattering rates currently included in averaging interval JNU(J),  
 UIGP = intermediate-group lethargy width,  
 UFGP = fine-group lethargy width,

and

PL = fraction of averaging interval from center of interval LM to point Q.

Using these definitions, we obtain

$$\text{MULT}(J, \text{IBG}) = [1 + \text{UMAX}(J, \text{IBG}) / (\text{UFGP} * 173)]_{\text{integer}} \quad (37)$$

Although 200 values of scattering rates will be retained, one must account for the one currently being incremented which is unavailable for use, and also allow for an extra interval for the three-point interpolation scheme beyond fine group k - L. Also, extra intervals are required for 25 broad-group boundaries. Then,

$$\text{SCAT}(J, I, JNU(J)) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\text{MULT}(J, N)} (\Sigma_s \phi)_{\ell, I} / \text{MULT}(J, N). \quad (38)$$

Figure 1 illustrates the method for  $\text{MULT}(J, N) = 2$  and  $\text{MULT}(J, IBG) = 3$ .

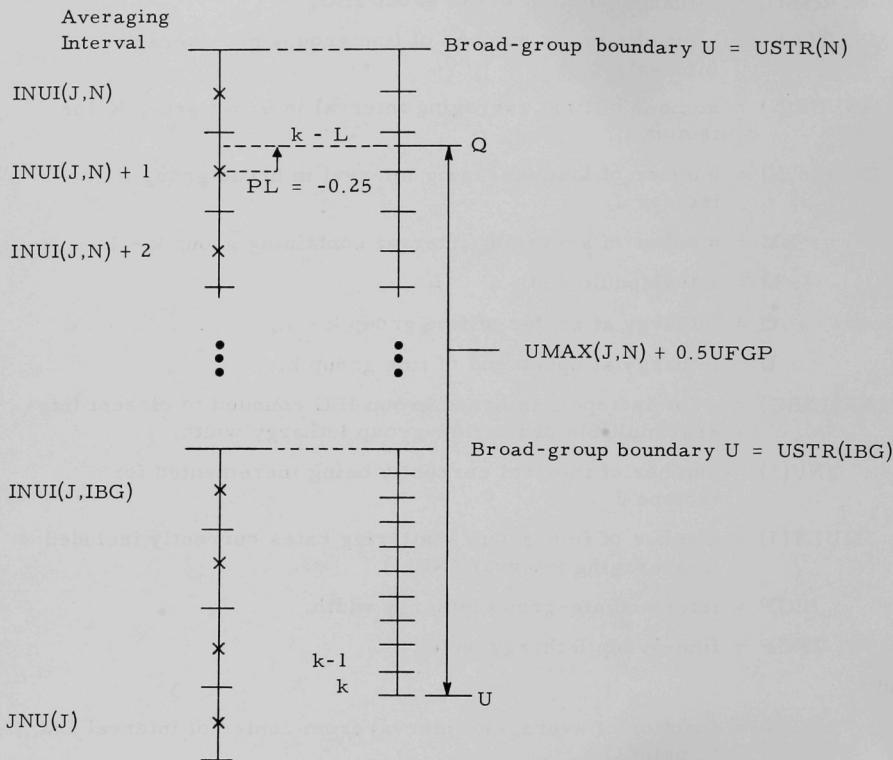


Fig. 1. Details of Scattering-rate Storage and Retrieval

$$\left. \begin{aligned} PL &= \text{INUI}(J, N) + (Q - \text{USTR}(N)) / (\text{UFGP}_N * \text{MULT}(J, N)) - 0.5 \\ LM &= [PL + 0.5]_{\text{integer}} \\ PL &= PL - LM. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (39)$$

The scattering rate at point Q is obtained from the Lagrange three-point formula

$$f(x_0 + ph) \approx \frac{p(p-1)}{2} f_{-1} + (1-p^2) f_0 + \frac{p(p+1)}{2} f_1, \quad (40)$$

where  $f(x) = \sum_s \phi(u)$ ,  $PL = p$ , and  $f_0$  is  $\langle \sum_s \phi \rangle$  at the center of averaging interval LM.

In many problems, a fine-group width of  $10^{-4}$  lethargy units is adequately small. The following table indicates the worth of retaining scattering rates by this method for a fine-group width of  $10^{-4}$ , for a fixed table length of 200.

Atomic Weight	$\epsilon$	No. of Fine Groups per Averaging Interval
>202	$\leq 0.0198$	1
$101 < A < 202$	$0.0198 < \epsilon < 0.0396$	2
$67 < A < 101$	$0.0396 < \epsilon < 0.0584$	3
$51 < A < 67$	$0.0584 < \epsilon < 0.0792$	4
$40 < A < 51$	$0.0792 < \epsilon < 0.0990$	5
$33 < A < 40$	$0.0990 < \epsilon < 0.1188$	6
$29 < A < 33$		7
$25 < A < 29$		8
$23 < A < 25$		9
$20 < A < 23$		10

Although light isotopes require several fine groups per averaging interval, the effect of errors due to averaging in scattering rates is reduced because the relative size of the source correction varies roughly as the atomic weight. Equivalently, the number of fine groups in the range  $\epsilon$  roughly varies inversely with atomic weight. Another helpful condition arises from the fact that resonances tend to be broader for lighter isotopes, which permits a wider averaging interval for the same accuracy.

#### IV. FOILS BETWEEN REGIONS

A standard experiment on ZPR-type fast-reactor mockups is that of determining relative reaction rates within a unit cell by means of "small" (in both thickness and diameter) foils placed between the plates. It is reasonable to assume that the foils have essentially no effect on the neutron-flux distribution in a typical unit cell. Using this assumption, one can obtain the following collision rate in the foil by evaluating Eq. 18 at both sides of the foil ( $\tau_f$  mean free paths thick):

$$\overrightarrow{CR}(1 \rightarrow \text{foil}) = \overrightarrow{J}(\tau, \tau_1) - \overrightarrow{J}(\tau + \tau_f, \tau_1). \quad (41)$$

Again, assuming an array of unit cells which repeat to infinity in both directions, the contribution by all plates of type 1 in a given direction is

$$\overrightarrow{CR}_{\infty}(1 \rightarrow \text{foil}) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} [\vec{J}(\tau + mh, \tau_1) - \vec{J}(\tau + \tau_f + mh, \tau_1)]. \quad (42)$$

The assumption that the foil has no effect on the cell means that the optical thickness of the unit cell  $h$  does not include  $\tau_f$  and that there is no slowing-down source in the foil. Also, the optical thickness  $\tau$  between plate 1 and the foil does not include contributions by foils at interfaces.

## V. RESONANCE CROSS SECTIONS

The RABBLE<sup>1</sup> cross-section generation routine XSECT has been modified to account for the dependence of s-wave cross sections on scatterer mass number. The factor in the Breit-Wigner formula of  $\pi\lambda^2$  was assumed to be  $2.62 \times 10^6$  b/eV in RABBLE, good enough for most resonant materials (heavy atomic weights). It is now more correctly calculated as  $2.60385 \times 10^6 \left(1 + \frac{1}{A}\right)^2$  b/eV, where  $A$  is the scatterer mass number. The s-wave resonance cross sections are

$$\sigma_s^s = \sigma_0^s \frac{\Gamma_n^s}{\Gamma^s} \Psi(\xi, x) + \left( \frac{\sigma_p \sigma_0 g_J^s \Gamma_n}{\Gamma^s} \right)^{1/2} \chi(\xi, x) \quad (43)$$

and

$$\sigma_a^s = \sigma_0^s \sqrt{\frac{|E_0|}{E}} \frac{\Gamma_f^s + \Gamma_\gamma^s}{\Gamma^s} \Psi(\xi, x), \quad (44)$$

where

$$\sigma_0^s = \text{peak height of s-wave resonance}$$

$$= \frac{2.60385 \times 10^6}{|E_0|} \left(1 + \frac{1}{A}\right)^2 g_J^s \frac{\Gamma_n^s}{\Gamma^s},$$

$$x = \frac{2}{\Gamma^s} (E - E_0),$$

$$\Gamma^s = \Gamma_\gamma^s + \Gamma_f^s + \Gamma_n^s,$$

$$\xi = \Gamma^s / \Delta; \Delta = 2 \left( \frac{kTE}{A} \right)^{1/2}; g_J^s = \frac{2J+1}{2(2I+1)},$$

$J$  = total spin of compound nucleus,

$I$  = spin of target nucleus,

$E$  = neutron energy (in laboratory), eV,

$E_0$  = resonance energy (in laboratory), eV,

and

$\sigma_p$  = potential scattering cross section.

Further modifications now permit treatment of p-wave resonances as follows:<sup>5</sup>

$$\sigma_s^p = \sigma_0^p \frac{\Gamma_n^p}{\Gamma^p} \sqrt{\frac{|E_0|}{E}} \left\{ \Psi(\xi, x) + \frac{\Gamma_p}{2E_0} \chi(\xi, x) + \left( \frac{\Gamma_p}{2E_0} \right)^2 [1 - \Psi(\xi, x)] \right\}, \quad (45)$$

$$\sigma_f^p = \sigma_0^p \frac{\Gamma_f^p}{\Gamma^p} \sqrt{\frac{|E_0|}{E}} \left[ \Psi(\xi, x) + \frac{\Gamma_p}{4E_0} \chi(\xi, x) \right], \quad (46)$$

$$\sigma_\gamma^p = \sigma_0^p \frac{\Gamma_\gamma^p}{\Gamma^p} \sqrt{\frac{|E_0|}{E}} \left[ \Psi(\xi, x) + \frac{\Gamma_p}{4E_0} \chi(\xi, x) \right], \quad (47)$$

and

$$\sigma_a^p = \sigma_f^p + \sigma_\gamma^p, \quad (48)$$

where

$\sigma_0^p$  = peak height of p-wave resonance

$$= \frac{2.60385 \times 10^6}{|E_0|} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{A} \right)^2 g_J^p \frac{\Gamma_n^p}{\Gamma^p},$$

$$x = \frac{2}{\Gamma^p} (E - E_0),$$

$$\Gamma^p = \frac{\Gamma^p}{\gamma} + \Gamma_f^p + \Gamma_n^p,$$

$$\xi = \Gamma^p / \Delta; \Delta = 2 \left( \frac{kTE}{A} \right)^{1/2}; g_J^p = \frac{(2J+1)}{2(2I+1)},$$

$J$  = total spin of compound nucleus,

$I$  = spin of target nucleus,

$E$  = neutron energy (in laboratory), eV,

$E_0$  = resonance energy (in laboratory), eV,

$$\Gamma_n^p = \Gamma_n^0 \sqrt{E_0 v_1(E_0)},$$

$$v_1(E_0) = \frac{\sigma_p E_0}{2.60385 \times 10^6 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{A} \right)^2 + \sigma_p E_0} = p\text{-wave penetration factor},$$

$\Gamma_n^0$  = reduced neutron width,

and

$\sigma_p$  = potential scattering cross section.

Doppler-broadened line-shape functions  $\Psi$  and  $\chi$  are obtained from the complex probability integral  $W$  as follows:

$$\Psi(\xi, x) = \frac{\xi \sqrt{\pi}}{2} \operatorname{Re} W\left(\frac{\xi x}{2}, \frac{\xi}{2}\right), \quad (49)$$

and

$$\chi(\xi, x) = \xi \sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{Im} W\left(\frac{\xi x}{2}, \frac{\xi}{2}\right). \quad (50)$$

Values of  $\operatorname{Re} W$  and  $\operatorname{Im} W$  are obtained from subroutine QUICKW.<sup>6</sup>

## VI. OUTPUT EDIT

As explained in the Introduction, much of the RABBLE code was initially used in RABID and modified as necessary. The output edit is composed of all the normal RABBLE output plus resonance integrals, special output for foils at interfaces in the unit cell, the execution time, and a table showing the number of fine groups used to lethargy-average scattering rates for each material in each broad group. The edited quantities will now be defined, after the nomenclature is established.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Definition</u>
k	Fine-group index
I	Intermediate- or broad-group index
i	Region index
j	Material index
l	Interface index ( $l = 1$ at right of first region)
m	Composition index
n	Foil-composition index
$\phi_{ik}$	Spatially integrated flux per unit lethargy in fine group k and region i
$z^R_{ik}^j$	$= \phi_{ik} \sum_z^j \Delta u$ = reaction rate for process z ( $f$ = fission, $a$ = absorption, $s$ = scattering) in fine group k integrated over region i

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Definition</u>
$\Delta u$	Fine-group lethargy width
$A_i$	Thickness of region $i$ (cm)
$\Delta U_I$	Lethargy width of intermediate or broad group $I$
$u_I$	Lower lethargy bound of group $I$
$x_m$	Left boundary of composition $m$ ( $x_1 = 0$ )
$N_{jm}$	Atom number density of material $j$ in composition $m$

#### A. Regional Average Flux

$$\bar{\phi}_{iI} = \frac{\int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} \phi_i(u) du}{A_i \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} du} \approx \frac{\sum_k \phi_{ik} \Delta u}{A_i \Delta U_I}. \quad (51)$$

#### B. Composition-averaged Flux

$$\bar{\phi}_{mI} = \frac{\int_{x_m}^{x_{m+1}} dx \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} \phi(u, x) du}{\int_{x_m}^{x_{m+1}} dx \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} du} \approx \frac{\sum_i \bar{\phi}_{iI}}{\sum_i i}. \quad (52)$$

#### C. Cell-averaged Flux

$$\bar{\phi}_I = \frac{\int_0^\infty dx \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} \phi(u, x) du}{\int_0^\infty dx \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} du} \approx \frac{\sum_m \bar{\phi}_{mI} A_m}{\sum_m A_m}. \quad (53)$$

#### D. Composition-averaged Microscopic Cross Section for Process z

$$z \bar{\sigma}_{mI}^j = \frac{\int_{x_m}^{x_{m+1}} dx \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} \sum_k z^j(u) \phi(u, x) du}{N_{jm} \int_{x_m}^{x_{m+1}} dx \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} \phi(u, x) du} \approx \frac{\sum_i \sum_k z R_{ik}^j}{N_{jm} \sum_i \sum_k \phi_{ik}}. \quad (54)$$

### E. Cell-averaged Macroscopic Cross Section for Process z

$$z\bar{\Sigma}_I = \frac{\int_0^\infty dx \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} \phi(u, x)_z \Sigma(u, x) du}{\int_0^\infty dx \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} \phi(u, x) du} \approx \frac{\sum_j \sum_i \sum_k z R_{ik}^j}{\sum_i \sum_k \phi_{ik}}. \quad (55)$$

In the above five definitions,  $\sum_k$  is over all fine groups within

Group I,  $\sum_i$  is over all regions in the composition m, and  $\sum_j$  is over all materials.

### F. Resonance Integral for Process z

The resonance integral is defined as that cross section which, when multiplied by the flux that would be present in the absence of resonances,  $\phi_\infty$ , gives the true reaction rate. The normalization used assumes  $\phi_\infty = 1$ .

$$z(RI)_{mj}^j \phi_\infty = \frac{\int_{x_m}^{x_{m+1}} dx \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} z \bar{\Sigma}^j(u) \phi(u, x) du}{N_{jm} A_m} \approx z \bar{\sigma}_{mj}^j \bar{\phi}_{mj} \Delta U_I. \quad (56)$$

The symbols printed out are RA and RF for absorption and fission resonance integrals. Scattering resonance integrals are not printed but can be calculated as shown.

### G. Accumulated Absorption Probability for a Broad Group

$$RAP = \frac{\int_0^\infty dx \int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} \phi(u, x)_a \Sigma(u, x) du}{SDD} \approx \frac{\sum_j \sum_i \sum_k a R_{ik}^j}{SDD}, \quad (57)$$

where the slowing-down density at the lethargy corresponding to the start of the problem is

$$SDD = \phi_\infty \sum_m A_m \sum_j N_{jm} \xi_j \sigma_p^j \quad (58)$$

and

$$\xi = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha} \epsilon. \quad (59)$$

## H. Foil Resonance Integral for Process z

Microscopic average foil cross sections are not calculated; hence, microscopic resonance integrals for foils can only be obtained if the foil consists of just one material. In that case,

$$z(RI)_{nI}^{\ell j} \phi_{\infty} = \frac{\int_{u_I}^{u_{I+1}} z^{\sum n(u)} \phi_{\ell I}^n(u) du}{N_{jn} A_n} \approx z \bar{\sum}_{\ell I}^n \bar{\phi}_{\ell I}^n \Delta u_I / N_{jn}. \quad (60)$$

The quantity edited is  $z \bar{\sum}_{\ell I}^n \bar{\phi}_{\ell I}^n \Delta u_I$ . The flux incident upon all foils is the same. Although it is not edited directly, one can obtain it by defining an optically thin foil (say  $\tau < 10^{-4}$  mean free paths) for which  $\sigma_a = \sigma_f = 0$  and  $\sigma_s$  is independent of energy. Then the broad-group-average flux  $\phi_{inc}$  incident upon foils can be extracted from

$$RS(F) = \Sigma_s \phi_{inc} \Delta u_I. \quad (61)$$

## VII. INPUT PREPARATION

### A. Choice of Group Sizes

The intermediate-group size no longer has any effect on the slowing-down source (it did in RABBLE<sup>1</sup>), but is still involved in calculating resonance cross sections. If the energy at the peak of a resonance lies within a given intermediate group, it automatically is included, regardless of the magnitude of the cross section. If not within the given intermediate group, it is included only if  $\sigma_t > TEST$  (an input variable) at either end of the intermediate group. Thus, to save running time, the user should use a small intermediate-group size if he specifies  $TEST > 0$ . For example, 0.01 lethargy unit is reasonable.

The choice of fine-group size  $\Delta u_I = UIGP/NFI(I)$  can be placed on a consistent basis by comparison with the Doppler width

$$w = \sqrt{\frac{4E_0 k T}{A}}, \quad (62)$$

where  $E_0$  is the resonance energy,  $k$  is Boltzmann's constant ( $8.6164 \times 10^{-5}$  eV/ $^{\circ}$ K),  $T$  is the temperature, and  $A$  is the mass number of the resonant material. A satisfactory rule of thumb is to choose  $\Delta u_I$  so that  $\Delta u_I \leq w/4E$ .

## B. Input Description for RABID

The following overall restrictions must be observed:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Range</u>
Regions	$1 \leq KREG \leq 30$
Materials	$1 \leq KMAT \leq 20$
Resonant materials	$1 \leq KRES \leq 20$
Compositions	$1 \leq KCOMP \leq 30$
Resonances	$KRES$ $1 \leq \sum_{J=1} NRES(J) \leq 300$
Intermediate groups	$1 \leq KGP \leq 1000$
Broad groups	$1 \leq KBG \leq 25$

<u>Card</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8A4	(TITLE(I),I=1,18)	Problem identification
2	10I6	KREG	No. of regions; $1 \leq KREG \leq 30$ .
		KMAT	No. of materials; $1 \leq KMAT \leq 20$ .
		KCOMP	No. of compositions; $1 \leq KCOMP \leq 30$ .
		KRES	No. of resonant materials; $1 \leq KRES \leq 20$ .
		KGP	No. of intermediate groups; $1 \leq KGP \leq 1000$ .
		KBG	No. of broad groups; $1 \leq KBG \leq 25$ .
		NOPT	NOPT = 0, homogeneous; $1 \leq NOPT \leq 3$ , normal, heterogeneous; NOPT = 4, special case with resonance interference term $\chi(\xi, x)$ set to zero. If KREG = 1, the result is homogeneous anyway.
		NTEMP	If all compositions at the same temperature, NTEMP = 1; otherwise, NTEMP = III. III = KCOMP + KFOIL $\leq 35$ .
		NPRINT	If NPRINT > 0, edit of intermediate group output is omitted. If NPRINT < 0, fine-group fluxes and intermediate-group output are printed. MORE = 0 for the first problem in a batch.
		MORE	If the last problem in a batch, MORE > 0 gives elegant stop. Otherwise, an "end of data set" error will terminate the run. MORE < 0 denotes the next problem to be a modification problem.*

\*A modification problem is one in which some input variables from the preceding problem need modification, while the other input variables remain fixed. Any or all input variables may be changed using the NAMELIST feature of FORTRAN-IV.<sup>7</sup> The NAMELIST name is MOD. This convenient input feature results in considerable savings in cards and labor needed to run a sequence of closely related problems. A new title card (type-1) is assumed to precede the NAMELIST input for a modification problem.

<u>Card</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
3	12I6	(NIB(I),	No. of intermediate groups in Ith broad group; $1 \leq NIB(I) \leq 100$ , and $\sum NIB(I) = KGP$ .
		NFI(I),I=1, KBG)	No. of fine groups per intermediate group in Ith broad group, chosen such that $UIGP / NFI(I) \leq 10^{-3}$ .
4	3E12.6,4I6	UIGP	Lethargy width of intermediate group.
		ENGP(1)	Maximum energy of the range covered in the calculation (eV).
		TEST	A resonance contributes to the cross sections for fine groups within an intermediate group if (a) the resonance energy lies within the intermediate group, or (b) the resonance cross section at either the upper or lower energy limit of the intermediate group exceeds TEST (barns).
5	KFOIL		No. of foils to edit interface fluxes and average cross sections; $0 \leq KFOIL \leq 5$ . Computation time is minimized by handling a problem with several foils in a single run as opposed to several runs, each with a single foil.
		KBSQ	If $KBSQ > 0$ , read type-5 cards for the broad-group transverse bucklings. If $KBSQ \leq 0$ , omit type-5 cards.
		KS	$KS > 0$ deletes ingroup scattering by adjusting group-transfer probabilities.
6	5E12.6	KB	$KB \neq 0$ implies broad-group-dependent values of flat-background absorption and fission cross sections are to be read as type#11 cards.
		(BSQ(I),I=1,KBG)	Broad-group transverse bucklings.
7	5(I2,E10.4)	(TEMP (I),I=1, III)	Temperature of Ith composition ( $^{\circ}\text{K}$ ), if $I \leq KCOMP$ . Temperature of foil I - $KCOMP$ otherwise. $III = KCOMP + KFOIL \leq 35$ .
8	A6,I6,4E12.6	(NINT(I),	No. of regions into which Ith composition is divided, if $I \leq KCOMP$ . Not used if $I > KCOMP$ .
		RMAX(I),	Outer boundary of Ith composition, if $I \leq KCOMP$ .
		I=1, III)	Thickness of foil I-KCOMP, if $I > KCOMP$ (cm).
9	A6,I6,4E12.6	(NUCLID(I),	Identification of Ith material.
		NRES(I),	No. of resonances for Ith material; $\Sigma NRES(I) \leq 300$ . If $I > KRES$ , $NRES(I) = 0$ .
		AMU(I),	Atomic weight of Ith material (AMU).
		SIGPOT(I),	Potential scattering cross section of Ith material (b).

<u>Card</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
		SIGA22(I),	2200-m/sec (0.0253 eV) value of 1/v absorption cross section for resonant materials. Constant-background absorption cross section for resonant materials (b).
		SIGF22(I), I=1,KMAT)	2200-m/sec (0.0253-eV) value of 1/v fission cross section for nonresonant materials. Constant-background fission cross section for resonant materials (b).
9	5E12.6	(DEN(I,J), J=1,III)	Atom density of material I in composition J, if $I \leq KCOMP$ . If $I > KCOMP$ , atom density of material I in foil $I - KCOMP (10^{24}/cm^3)$ .
10	5E12.6	(ER(J), GN(J), GR(J), GF(J), G(J), J=1,NRES(I))	Energy of Jth resonance (eV). Neutron width of Jth resonance at ER(J) (eV). Radiation width of Jth resonance (eV). Fission width of Jth resonance (eV). Statistical spin factor. $g = \frac{2J' + 1}{2(2I' + 1)}$ , where $J'$ is the spin of the compound nucleus and $I'$ is the spin of the target nucleus. For s-waves, $G(J) \geq 0$ . To denote a p-wave, tag a minus sign on $G(J)$ .
11	6E12.5	(SIGA22(I), SIGF22(I), I=1,KRES)	If $KB \neq 0$ , KBG sets of type-11 cards are required. Constant-background absorption cross section for resonant materials, for a given broad group. Constant-background fission cross section for resonant materials, for a given broad group.

### C. Error Messages

Only a few consistency checks on input parameters are performed. A few calculated quantities are checked to see if they are physically reasonable. If they are not, the problem may be aborted, or some corrective action taken. Listed below are the checks and decisions made by the code.

#### 1. RATES

- a.  $KREG < 0$  sets  $IERR = 1$ , prints **\*\*\*KREG\*\***, and returns to MAIN, where the problem is aborted. Input for the next problem is then processed.

b. Optical thicknesses TAU are checked.  $TAU < 0$  sets IERR = 1, prints K, TAU(K), IBGP, and IFGP, followed by \*\*\*\*\*PROBLEM ABORTED. Control returns to MAIN, which aborts the problem. Input for the next problem is then processed.

c. Collision rates are inspected. If  $CR < 0$ , the  $\overrightarrow{CR}$  vector and the P matrix are printed followed by the message NEG. COLL. RATE ZEROED OUT. Then SOURCE(I), TQ(I), DS(I), TAU(I), and ITRY(I) are printed out for  $1 \leq I \leq KREG$ . The  $\overrightarrow{CR}$  are renormalized so that the smallest value is zero and neutron conservation is maintained. A gross error in calculating P is required for this error.

## 2. SOURCE

a.  $SOURCE < 0$  prints I, SOURCE(I), and energy E. The problem continues using

$$SOURCE(I) = \sum_{j=1}^{KMAT} DS1(j)*PHI(I)*SL(J,LREG(I))$$

= downscatter contribution from previous group.

## 3. INPUT

$$a. KREG \neq \sum_{K=1}^{KCOMP} NINT(K) \text{ prints KREG NOT CONSISTENT}$$

WITH NINT, and problem is aborted. Input for the next problem is read.

b. LAST(KRES)  $> 300$  prints  $> 300$  RESONANCES, and problem is aborted. Input for the next problem is read.

$$c. \sum_{I=1}^{KBG} \neq KGP \text{ prints their values. KGP is reset to the}$$

smaller value and printed. Problem is aborted if  $KGP > 1000$  or  $KGP \leq 0$ ; then input for next problem is read.

## 4. MATINV

DETERM = 0 implies MATINV is trying to invert a singular matrix. It immediately returns to RATES, which does not check for failure.

## D. Timing Considerations

The most important factors influencing the computer time (CPU time) required are the number of regions, the number of foils, the unit-cell

optical thickness, and the number of fine groups. The basic quantity the user wants to know is calculational speed, in fine groups per minute (since total time varies directly with the number of fine groups). Table I gives an estimate which should be within  $\pm 20\%$  for typical problems having a unit-cell optical thickness  $>0.2$  mean free path. The time per fine group needed to obtain region collision rates and fluxes is

$$t_\phi \approx 0.01\{2.368 + N[-0.582 + N(0.24 - 0.00094N)]\} \text{ (sec)}, \quad N \geq 2. \quad (63)$$

The time per fine group needed to obtain interface collision rates for a foil is

$$t_f \approx 0.01\{1.463 + N[-1.092 + N(0.407 - 0.0071N)]\} \text{ (sec)}, \quad N \geq 2. \quad (64)$$

In Eqs. 63 and 64, N is the number of regions. Then the total time per fine group is

$$t_{\text{total}} = t_\phi + t_f * \text{KFOIL}. \quad (65)$$

TABLE I. Calculational Speed (all compositions at same temperature)

No. of Regions	No. of Fine Groups per Minute			No. of Regions	No. of Fine Groups per Minute		
	No Foils	One Foil	Two Foils		No Foils	One Foil	Two Foils
1	43,000	37,700	33,800	11	250	133	73
2	2,780	2,000	1,560	12	215	95	62
3	2,180	1,360	990	13	180	82	53
4	1,570	860	595	14	155	71	46
5	1,120	565	380	15	135	62	40
6	820	390	260	16	119	55	36
7	620	285	185	18	94	44	29
8	480	215	140	20	76	37	24
9	375	170	110	25	49	25	17
10	305	137	89	30	34	19	13

Homogeneous problems are a special case. For these, a single-material problem gave

$$t_{\text{total}} = 0.0014 + 0.00036M(\text{sec}), \quad (66)$$

Equations 63-66 are for all compositions at the same temperature. Times will increase if more than one temperature is involved, or for greater complexity in terms of numbers of resonances and materials. Conversely, some problems with large N may be quicker because fine groups for which the unit cell optical thickness is large (on a resonance peak) have essentially uncoupled regions. RABID assumes that regions more than nine mean free paths apart are totally uncoupled.

## APPENDIX A

### Numerical Methods Used to Obtain Collision Rates

#### 1. Introduction

Integral transport theory was used in Section II to derive plate-to-plate collision probabilities in infinite slab geometry as used in the RABID code. The "exact" analytic expressions derived involve many infinite sums of the exponential integral functions<sup>2</sup>

$$E_n(z) = \int_1^{\infty} e^{-zt} dt / t^n, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

A needed related function is

$$\alpha_n(z) = \int_1^{\infty} t^n e^{-zt} dt, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

The sum we wish to evaluate numerically for a unit cell of optical thickness  $h$  is

$$S_n(z, h) = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^{-zt} dt}{(1 - e^{-ht}) t^n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E_n(z + kh), \quad n > 0. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

A very fast, accurate method for calculating  $S_n(z, h)$  has been derived on the basis of special Gaussian quadrature formulas. That is, let

$$\int_1^{\infty} \exp(-x)f(x) dx / x^n = \sum_{i=1}^M w_{i,n} f(t_{i,n}) + R_M(z) \quad (\text{A.4})$$

and

$$\int_1^{\infty} g(x) dx / x^n = \sum_{i=1}^M [w_{i,n} \exp(t_{i,n})] g(t_{i,n}) + R_M(z), \quad (\text{A.5})$$

where  $R_M(z)$  is the remainder (or error in the  $M$ th order quadrature),  $f(x)$  is an arbitrary function,  $g(x) = e^{-x}f(x)$ , and  $w_{i,n}$  and  $t_{i,n}$  are quadrature weights and nodes, respectively. The quadratures are exact if  $f(x)$  is a polynomial of degree less than or equal to  $2M - 1$ . One obtains

$$S_n(z, h) \approx \sum_{i=1}^M \left[ \frac{w_{i,n} \exp(t_{i,n})}{1 - \exp(-ht_{i,n})} \right] \exp(-zt_{i,n}). \quad (\text{A.6})$$

In this application,  $h$  remains constant for a given fine group. A useful method of evaluating exponential integrals also results from Eq. A.5:

$$E_n(x) \approx \sum_{i=1}^M [w_{i,n} \exp(t_{i,n})] \exp(-xt_{i,n}).$$

The methods used to evaluate the nodes  $t_{i,n}$ , weights  $w_{i,n}$ , and  $w_{i,n} \exp(t_{i,n})$  of Eqs. A.4 and A.5 are discussed in Sections 2 and 3 below. Tables of results to 16 significant figures for  $n = 0(1)10$  and  $M = 2(1)10$  have been published.<sup>8</sup>

## 2. The Equations To Be Solved

The construction of the quadrature formulas of order  $M$  follows the method used by Chandrasekhar.<sup>9</sup> Given a weighting function  $t^{-n} \exp(-t)$ , define its  $\ell$ th moment over  $[1, \infty]$  to be

$$\alpha_{n,\ell} = \int_1^\infty t^{\ell-n} \exp(-t) dt, \quad \ell = 0, 1, \dots, 2M - 1. \quad (\text{A.7})$$

We require that

$$\alpha_{n,\ell} = \sum_{i=1}^M w_i t_i^\ell, \quad \ell = 0, 1, \dots, 2M - 1. \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Equations A.8 are a nonlinear system of  $2M$  equations in the  $2M$  unknowns  $w_i$  and  $t_i$ . To solve Eqs. A.8, form the sums

$$\alpha_{n,i+M} + \sum_{\ell=0}^M c_\ell \alpha_{n,i+\ell}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1, \quad (\text{A.9})$$

where the  $c_\ell$ 's are undetermined constants. Use of Eqs. A.8 in Eq. A.9 gives

$$\sum_{j=1}^M w_j t_j^i \left( t_j^M + \sum_{\ell=0}^{M-1} c_\ell t_j^\ell \right), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1. \quad (\text{A.10})$$

The  $c_\ell$ 's can now be defined as the unique solution to

$$\alpha_{n,i+M} + \sum_{\ell=0}^{M-1} c_\ell \alpha_{n,i+\ell} = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

Then, from Eq. A.10,

$$t_j^M + \sum_{\ell=0}^{M-1} c_\ell t_j^\ell = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, M.$$

The nodes  $t_i$  are the roots of

$$F(t) = t^M + \sum_{\ell=0}^{M-1} c_\ell t^\ell = 0. \quad (A.12)$$

The weights  $w_i$  are obtained from any  $M$  of Eqs. A.8 upon insertion of the  $t_i$ .

### 3. Computational Methods and Results

All computations were carried out on a CDC-1604 computer with 25-digit accuracy. The fundamental quantities required accurately are the moments

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{n,\ell} &= \int_1^\infty \exp(-t) dt / t^{n-\ell} \\ &= E_{n-\ell}(1), \quad \text{if } n - \ell > 0, \\ &= \exp(-1), \quad \text{if } n - \ell = 0, \\ &= \exp(-1) + (\ell - n) \alpha_{n,\ell-1}, \quad \text{if } n - \ell < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (A.13)$$

First  $E_1(1)$  was evaluated to 25S from the series

$$E_1(x) = -(\gamma + \ln x) + x - \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 3!} - \dots,$$

including terms up to the 30th power. Then the recursion relation  $E_n(x) = [\exp(-x) - xE_{n-1}(x)]/(n - 1)$  was used to generate other  $E_n(1)$ . Less than one significant figure is lost in  $E_{10}(1)$ , and this loss is not important, because the  $\alpha_\ell$  differ by 7 to 17 orders of magnitude at low and high  $\ell$ , depending on  $M$  (as shown in Table II). The magnitude range is less for smaller  $M$ .

Equations A.11 have a symmetric matrix of coefficients. The square-root method<sup>10</sup> was used to solve Eqs. A.11. The roots of Eq. A.12 were obtained by Newton's method of linear interpolation. Ten refinements in each root were performed to ensure accuracy to the limitations of the computer. The first  $M$  of Eqs. A.8 were then solved by the Gauss elimination method.

TABLE II. The Moments  $\alpha_{n,\ell} = \int_1^{\infty} \exp(-t) dt / t^{n-\ell}$

$n - \ell$	$\alpha_{n,\ell}$	$n - \ell$	$\alpha_{n,\ell}$
10	3.63939940314164016341645E-02	-5	1.19928697821890196840141E 02
9	4.03334948886947068880430E-02	-6	7.19940066372512623362440E 02
8	4.52114820618846664911801E-02	-7	5.03994834404875980585868E 03
7	5.13990667382496561572632E-02	-8	4.03199546318312498891910E 04
6	5.94850407419443846519443E-02	-9	3.62879959565922420445041E 05
5	7.04542374617203983358024E-02	-10	3.62879996353866537589273E 06
4	8.60624913245607282523142E-02	-11	3.99167999668047603062623E 07
3	1.09691967197760136838582E-01	-12	4.79001599969536564846590E 08
2	1.48495506775922047918360E-01	-13	6.22702079997185478417712E 09
1	2.19383934395520273677164E-01	-14	8.71782911999738464196511E 10
0	3.67879441171442321595524E-01	-15	1.307674367999975557573594E 12
-1	7.35758882342884643191047E-01	-16	2.09227898879999770912162E 13
-2	1.83939720585721160797762E 00	-17	3.55687428095999978430116E 14
-3	5.88607105874307714552838E 00	-18	6.40237370572799997962153E 15
-4	2.39121636761437509037090E 01	-19	1.21645100408831999980688E 17

The accuracy of the results for  $M = 4$  and  $8$  for  $n = 0$  was confirmed by comparison with the work of Rabinowitz and Weiss.<sup>11</sup> The nodes are identical to all 18S of their tables. The weights also agree to all 18S upon scaling their results by a factor of  $e = 2.718 \dots$  (corresponding to the change of variables:  $t = x - 1$ ). A similar check with Abramowitz and Stegun<sup>12</sup> for  $M = 2$  and  $10$  for  $n = 0$  indicated a difference of at most a half-digit in the 12th and last place of their tables. The number of accurate significant figures obtained is approximately  $20 - 0.4n$ . For uniformity, the tabled values have been rounded to 16 figures.

#### 4. Optically Thin Unit Cells

The Gaussian quadratures derived here are least accurate for either  $z$  or  $h$  small (say,  $< 0.1$ ). Also, the error increases as  $z$  or  $h$  approaches zero and as  $M$  decreases. A complementary numerical technique has been derived which rapidly becomes more accurate as  $h$  decreases. The Euler-MacLaurin summation formula<sup>13</sup> leads to

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n(z, h) = & E_{n+1}(z)/h + E_n(z)/2 + hE_{n-1}(z)/12 \\
 & - h^3 E_{n-3}(z)/720 + h^5 E_{n-5}(z)/30,240 \\
 & - h^7 E_{n-7}(z)/1,209,600 + h^9 E_{n-9}(z)/47,900,160 - \dots, \quad (A.14)
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $E_{n-\ell}(z)$  is replaced by  $\alpha_{\ell-n}(z)$  if  $n - \ell < 0$ . The truncation error of the series in Eq. A.14 is less than the absolute value of the first neglected term for  $h$  sufficiently small.

Much simpler expressions can be obtained using the recursion relation

$$E_n(z) = [e^{-z} - zE_{n-1}(z)]/(n-1) \quad (A.15)$$

and the definition

$$E_0(z) = e^{-z}/z. \quad (A.16)$$

For example,

$$\begin{aligned} S_2(z, h) \approx & \frac{1}{2} \{ \exp(-z)[1/h + h/6z - h^3(1+z)/360z^2] + E_2(z)(1-z/h - h/6z) \} \\ & + h^5/5040z^4 \end{aligned} \quad (A.17)$$

$$|\text{error}| < h^7 \alpha_5(z)/1,209,600 < h^7/10,080z^6.$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_3(z, h) \approx & \frac{1}{12} \{ \exp(-z)[(4-2z)/h + 3 - (h^3/60z)(1 - [h^2/(21z^2)] \cdot [1+z+z^2/2])] \\ & + E_2(z)(h - 3z + 2z^2/h) \} \\ |\text{error}| < & h^7 \alpha_4(z)/1,209,600 < h^7/50,400z^5. \end{aligned} \quad (A.18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_4(z, h) \approx & \frac{1}{12} \left\{ \exp(-z) \left[ \frac{3-z}{h} + 2 + h^3(1-z)/60z^2 \right] \right. \\ & \left. + E_3(z)(z^2/h + h - 2z - h^3/30z^2) \right\} \\ |\text{error}| < & h^5 \alpha_1(z)/30,240 < h^5/30,240z^2. \end{aligned} \quad (A.19)$$

Equations A.17-19 require  $z \geq h$  for accuracy. Equation A.17 in particular benefits by the restriction  $z \geq 2h$ . For small arguments,  $E_2(z)$  and  $E_3(z)$  are quickly obtained from series expansions.

Another numerical difficulty arises for optically thin plates, such as thin foils. The collision rate in the foil involves taking the difference  $S_{n+1}(z, h) - S_{n+1}(z + \Delta, h)$ , where  $\Delta$  is very small. In this case, all numerical accuracy is eventually lost for  $\Delta$  sufficiently small. A Taylor series expansion about  $z + \Delta/2$  yields

$$E_{n+1}(z - \Delta/2) - E_{n+1}(z + \Delta/2) = \Delta [E_n(z) + \Delta^2 E_{n-2}(z)/24 + \Delta^4 E_{n-4}(z)/1920 + \dots], \quad (A.20)$$

where again  $\alpha_{\ell-n}(z)$  is substituted for  $E_{n-\ell}(z)$  if  $n - \ell < 0$ . Equation A.20 is a rapidly convergent expansion for  $\Delta < 0.01$ , which improves in accuracy as  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$ . It also leads to easy numerical evaluation via the Gaussian quadrature of Eq. A.6:

$$S_{n+1}(z, h) - S_{n+1}(z + \Delta, h) \approx \Delta \sum_{i=1}^M \left[ \frac{w_{i,n} \exp(t_{i,n})}{1 - \exp(-ht_{i,n})} \right] \exp[-(z + \Delta/2) t_{i,n}] \\ \cdot (1 + \Delta^2 t_{i,n}^2 / 24 + \Delta^4 t_{i,n}^4 / 1920), \quad \Delta < 0.01. \quad (\text{A.21})$$

The given numerical techniques are all in use in several codes such as RABID, and in versions of the perturbation-theory heterogeneity-effect codes CALHET<sup>14</sup> and CALHET-2.<sup>15</sup>

## APPENDIX B

### Coding Description

RABID consists of the main program and 22 subprograms, about half of which are small functions or subroutines that return a single calculated number. This diversity of special subprograms is required in order to optimize computation speed and numerical accuracy over several ranges of arguments. The logical connections between the various parts of RABID are shown in Fig. 2. Calls to subprograms are represented by traveling down the connecting links; returns go in the opposite direction. Most of the program uses common blocks of storage to save running time by eliminating or minimizing lists of formal parameters. As a result, duplication of variable names is also minimized. It is coded entirely in the FORTRAN IV language.<sup>7,16</sup> The purpose of each subprogram is described briefly below.

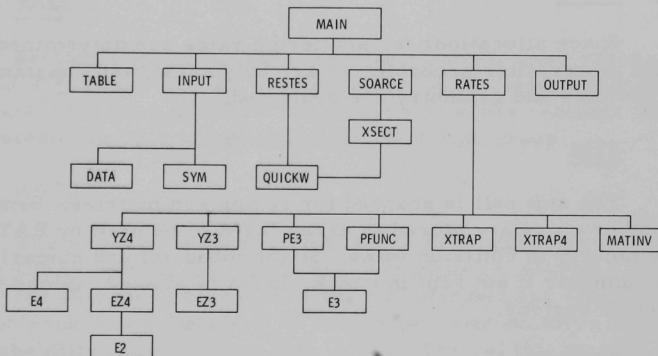


Fig. 2. Subroutine Hierarchy in RABID

#### 1. MAIN

The main program (MAIN) controls the logical sequence of much of the code. At the start of the first problem in a batch, subroutine TABLE is called. Also, the tables of real and imaginary parts of the complex probability integral W are transferred from a data set on the disc to the TR and TI arrays in core storage. Succeeding problems in a batch assume all tables are available. Numerous variables are initialized after subroutines INPUT, DATA, SYM, and RESTES have been called and executed. The main loop is DO 45 IBGP = 1, KGP (card 78), which runs over all intermediate groups. Within this is another loop over fine groups: DO 22 IFGP = 1, N (card 103). Subroutines SOARCE, XSECT, and RATES are cycled through in the inner loop. Also within this loop, reaction rates, integral fluxes, and scattering rates are accumulated and stored. Subroutine OUTPUT is called from inside the outer loop.

## 2. TABLE

The exponential integrals  $E_3(Z)$  and  $E_4(Z)$  are obtained from two polynomial and rational approximations (Ref. 12, 5.1.53 and 5.1.56, p. 231). Values are tabulated for  $Z$  as follows: 0(0.01)2(0.02)4(0.08)6.4. For  $l \leq I \leq 331$ , TAB( $I$ ) is  $E_3$  while TAB( $I+331$ ) is  $E_4$ . Functions E3 and E4 use these tables.

## 3. INPUT

All required card input is read, DATA is called, and problem specifications are printed. SYM is called, followed by a consistency check on KGP and NIB( $I$ ).

## 4. DATA

Space allocations for scattering rates are determined, ingroup-scatter and downscatter probabilities are calculated, and constants related to cross sections and geometry are evaluated.

## 5. SYM

The unit cell is scanned for region symmetries. Symmetric-region number pairs are stored in array ISYM to be used by RATES to ensure symmetry in collision rates. Slight round-off and numerical errors tend to accumulate if not kept in check. ISYM is printed, unless there are no symmetric regions.

## 6. RESTES

The name is a six-character truncation of RESTEST from RABBLE. This subprogram determines which resonances are to be included when calculating cross sections for the fine groups in any intermediate group. The resonance contributes if

- a. The resonance energy lies within the intermediate group, or
- b. The resonance cross sections at either the upper or lower energy limit of the intermediate group exceeds the input parameter TEST.

## 7. QUICKW

$\text{Re}W(\xi x/2, \xi/2)$  and  $\text{Im}W(\xi x/2, \xi/2)$  are obtained by six-point interpolation within two  $62 \times 62$  tables (TR and TI) or from rational approximations if the arguments of  $W$  are outside the tables.<sup>6</sup>

## 8. SOURCE

The source for the first fine group in a problem is obtained under the assumption that  $\phi(u) = \phi_\infty$  for  $u$  less than the lethargy at the start of the problem. The source in Region I is

$$SI(I) = A_i \sum_j N_{ji} \sigma_p^j. \quad (B.1)$$

The source is calculated from Eq. 30, which is equivalent to Eq. 12 for all other fine groups. Numerical round-off is controlled by keeping all increments to the source in a separate array called DS. Hence the total source in Region I is  $SI(I) + DS(I)$ .

## 9. XSECT

Section V gives the equations for s- and p-wave resonance cross sections and  $\Psi(\xi, x)$  and  $\chi(\xi, x)$ , which are evaluated using  $ReW(\xi x/2, \xi/2)$  and  $ImW(\xi x/2, \xi/2)$  from QUICKW. Macroscopic cross sections are obtained for each material in each composition, for each fine group.

## 10. RATES

The primary purpose of RATES is to produce the collision-rate vector CR by solving Eq. 22. It also produces an interface collision-rate vector for each foil. Many auxiliary calculations are required before the collision probability matrix P is evaluated. For example, the non-leakage probability is found from Eqs. 29-32. Optical thicknesses  $\tau_i$  are obtained for regions and the unit cell, h. Fourth-order quadrature weights are found from Eq. A.6, for  $S_3(z, h)$  and  $S_4(z, h)$ .

The spatially flat slowing-down source is linearized in compositions having more than one region. If the linear component exceeds 1% of the flat source strength, it is retained. Otherwise, it is dropped. A further test requires the linear component of the current leaving a source region to exceed 1% of the flat-component current in order to be retained. These measures save computer time on negligible effects.

Uncollided neutron currents from flat source components are followed from left to right across the unit cell. Given a flat source strength of PNL in region i, the collision rate in region j is found from Eqs. 17-20. Reciprocity is used to find the collision rate in region i from a flat source in region j. Collision rates due to linear source components are calculated by following currents in both directions across the unit cell. The collision rate in the "last" region ( $i + KREG - 1$ ) is found from neutron conservation. Hence  $KREG(KREG - 1)$  collision probabilities need be obtained to account

for flat source components, with twice this number to account for linear source components, because reciprocity does not apply.

After  $\overrightarrow{CR}$  and  $\overrightarrow{\phi}$  are obtained, the ingroup scattering contribution to the source,  $\overrightarrow{\Sigma_s P_s \phi}$ , is obtained. Numerical round-off is controlled by dropping the total increment to the source from group  $k - 1$  to  $k$  if its magnitude is less than  $0.5 \times 10^{-6}$  times  $\overrightarrow{S}_0$ .

## 11. OUTPUT

Intermediate- and broad-group average fluxes and cross sections defined in Section VI are printed if requested.

## 12. E2

The following series expansion is evaluated:

$$E2(x) \approx 1 - x(1 - \gamma - \ln x) - \frac{x^2}{1 \cdot 2!} + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3!} - \frac{x^4}{3 \cdot 4!}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 0.6. \quad (B.2)$$

## 13. E3

Linear interpolation within tables of  $E_3(z)$  stored by TABLE is used to obtain  $E_3(x)$ , for  $0 \leq x \leq 6.4$ , with error <0.01%. For  $x > 6.4$ , the following asymptotic approximation is used:

$$E_3(x) = e^{-x} \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{D} [1 + (3 - 2x)/D] \right\} / (x + 3), \quad (B.3)$$

where

$$D = (x + 3)^2.$$

The error is 1/30% or less.

## 14. E4

Linear interpolation within tables of  $E_4(z)$  stored by TABLE is used to obtain  $E_4(x)$ , for  $0 \leq x \leq 6.4$ , with error <0.01%. For  $x > 6.4$ , the following asymptotic approximation is used:

$$E_4(x) = e^{-x} \left\{ 1 + \frac{4}{D} [1 + (4 - 2x)/D] \right\} / (x + 4), \quad (B.4)$$

where

$$D = (x + 4)^2.$$

The error is 1/30% or less.

## 15. PE3

For  $x < 0.6$ ,  $E_3(x)$  is evaluated from the expansion

$$E_3(x) \approx \frac{1}{2} - x + \frac{x^2}{2}(1.5 - \gamma - \ln x) + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 4!} + \frac{x^5}{3 \cdot 5!} - \frac{x^6}{4 \cdot 6!}. \quad (B.5)$$

The error is  $\leq 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$ . For  $x \geq 0.6$ , E3 is called.

## 16. PFUNC

The probability of escape without a collision from a slab of optical thickness  $x$  is (for a flat or linear source)

$$P = [0.5 - E_3(x)]/x. \quad (B.6)$$

If  $x \geq 0.6$ ,  $E_3(x)$  is obtained from E3; otherwise, the following double-precision series expansion is used:

$$0.5 - E_3(x) \approx +x - \frac{x^2}{2}(1.5 - \gamma - \ln x) - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 4!} - \frac{x^5}{3 \cdot 5!} + \frac{x^6}{4 \cdot 6!} - \frac{x^7}{4 \cdot 7!}. \quad (B.7)$$

The error is  $\leq 7 \times 10^{-8}$ . High accuracy is needed to give good results for very thin slabs.

## 17. XTRAP

$$S_3(z, h) \approx \sum_{i=1}^M w_{i,3} e^{-zt_{i,3}} + C(z, h). \quad (B.8)$$

$$C(z, h) = (0.004126 + 0.00628e^{-19.8h}) e^{-18.2z}, \quad z < 0.3,$$

$$= 0, \quad z \geq 0.3. \quad (B.9)$$

The M index lies between 1 and 4, depending on z.

## 18. XTRAP4

$$S_4(z, h) \approx \sum_{i=1}^M w_{i,4} e^{-zt_{i,4}} \quad (B.10)$$

The M index lies between 1 and 4, depending on z.

19. YZ3

Numerous options are exercised to maximize both speed and accuracy in evaluating a difference of the infinite sums of exponential integrals.

a.  $\Delta > 0.01$  ( $\Delta = z - y$ )

(1)  $h \leq 0.2$

$$S_3(y, h) - S_3(z, h) \approx EZ3(y, h) - EZ3(z, h). \quad (B.11)$$

(2)  $h > 0.2$

$$S_3(y, h) - S_3(z, h) \approx \sum_{i=1}^M w_{i,3} \left( e^{-yt_{i,3}} - e^{-zt_{i,3}} \right) + C(y, h) - C(z, h). \quad (B.12)$$

See XTRAP for C and M.

b.  $\Delta \leq 0.01$

(1)  $\Delta < 0.0001$

From Eq. A.20,

$$S_3(y, h) - S_3(z, h) \approx \Delta S_2(y + \Delta/2, h). \quad (B.13)$$

The first few terms of  $S_2(y + \Delta/2, h)$  are found "exactly" using E2(z) for  $z < 0.6$ .

For  $z \geq 0.6$ , from Eq. A.21,

$$S_3(y, h) - S_3(z, h) \approx \Delta \sum_{i=1}^4 w_{i,2} [1 + u(1 + 0.0125u)] e^{-qt_{i,2}}, \quad (B.14)$$

where  $u = \Delta^2 t_{i,2}^2 / 24$ , and  $q = y + \Delta/2$ .

(2)  $0.0001 \leq \Delta \leq 0.01$

Function PFUNC is used to get accurate differences in  $E_3(y) - E_3(y + \Delta)$  as follows:

$$\text{PFUNC}(x) = (0.5 - E_3(x)) / x. \quad (B.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore E_3(x) - E_3(x+\Delta) &= (x+\Delta) \text{ PFUNC}(x+\Delta) - x \text{ PFUNC}(x) \\ &= x(\text{PFUNC}(x+\Delta) - \text{PFUNC}(x)) + \Delta \text{ PFUNC}(x).\end{aligned}\quad (\text{B.16})$$

In this way,  $\ell$  exact terms are found for

$$0 \leq \ell < \left( \frac{0.6 - y - \Delta}{h} \right)_{\substack{\text{truncated} \\ \text{integer}}}$$

Then the remainder of  $S_3(y, h) - S_3(z, h)$  is found from Eq. B.14.

#### 20. YZ4

This routine is much like YZ3, but is inherently more accurate because  $S_4(z, h)$  is easier to sum than  $S_3(z, h)$ . Less numerical effort is justified since YZ4 is only involved in relatively small effects from linear source components. The options are:

a.  $\Delta > 0.01$  ( $\Delta = z - y$ )

(1)  $h \leq 0.3$

$$S_4(y, h) - S_4(z, h) \approx EZ4(y, h) - EZ4(z, h). \quad (\text{B.17})$$

(2)  $h > 0.3$

$$S_4(y, h) - S_4(z, h) \approx \sum_{i=1}^M w_{i,4} [e^{-yt_{i,4}} - e^{-zt_{i,4}}]. \quad (\text{B.18})$$

$1 \leq M \leq 4$ , depending on  $y$ .

b.  $\Delta < 0.01$

$$S_4(y, h) - S_4(z, h) \approx \Delta \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^4 w_{i,3} [1 + u(1 + 0.0125u)] e^{-qt_{i,3}} + C(q, h) \right\}, \quad (\text{B.19})$$

where  $u = \Delta^2 t_{i,3}^2 / 24$  and  $q = y + \Delta/2$ . See XTRAP for  $C(q, h)$ .

#### 21. EZ3

Equation A.18 gives

$$S_3(z, h) \approx E_3(z) + E_3(z+h) + S_3(z+2h, h).$$

In other words, two exact terms are calculated before summing the series to infinity.

22. EZ4

Equation A.19 gives

$$S_4(z, h) \approx E_4(z) + S_4(z + h, h).$$

In other words, a single exact term is calculated before summing the series to infinity.

23. MATINV

This is a standard ANL System/360 Library Subroutine,<sup>3</sup> which performs matrix inversions. Numerical accuracy is maximized by pivoting on the largest element during reduction to a triangular system.

## APPENDIX C

### Listing of RABID

```

//APORAEBR JOB (R,P26010,45,X00011),APO,CLASS=A,PRTY=8
// EXEC FTNCLX,XREG=420K,CARDS=BCD,OPT=2,TIME=4
//C.SYSIN DO *
C   PROGRAM RABID                               RAB  1
    COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25),      RAB  2
    X   PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,RAB  3
    X   SCSPGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20),    RAB  4
    X   DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25)      RAB  5
    COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW,   TR(62,62),TI(62,62)                RAB  6
    COMMON/A/   F1V,SL(20,30),TEST,      SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30),    RAB  7
    XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),GL(300),GN(300),GF(300), RAB  8
    X   GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGIN(300),    RAB  9
    X           SIGMIN(300),      SIG(30),                           RAB 10
    X   SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20),      XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30)    RAB 11
    COMMON/B/   UIGP,                  CR(30),RAD(35),RAB 12
    X   RATIO(30),DIFX(30),      SPP(30),SPN(30),                     RAB 13
    X   AREA(35),          FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000),    RAB 14
    XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5),          AF(30,5),FF(30,5),               RAB 15
    X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25)                    RAB 16
    COMMON/C/                               RAB 17
    X   XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30),        RAB 18
    X   ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),RIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30),     RAB 19
    X           XTEMP(30),          PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),RAB 20
    XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30),      AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), RAB 21
    XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10),          RAB 22
    X   DRI(30),XAREA(30),PHIR(30),      GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10),    RAB 23
    X   GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10   RAB 24
    COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300),      RAB 25
    X   NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS,                         RAB 26
    X   NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, RAB 27
    X   IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), RAB 28
    X   NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB      ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20),    RAB 29
    X   INUI(20,25),INUUF(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ                      RAB 30
    REAL#8 NUCLID                               RAB 31
    DIMENSION DS(30),SOR(30),SI(30)            RAB 32
    DIMENSION LOC(20,30)                      RAB 33
    REAL#8 TIME,DS,SOR,SI                      RAB 34
    REAL#8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT, RAB 35
    X   PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSPGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL RAB 36
    REAL#8 DPS                                 RAB 37
    CALL TABLE                                RAB 38
    READ(8) ((TR(I,J),I=1,62), J=1,62)       RAB 39
    READ(8) ((TI(I,J),I=1,62), J=1,62)       RAB 40
    MORE=0                                     RAB 41
1  CALL TIMSET                                RAB 42
    IERR=0                                     RAB 43
    CALL INPUT                                 RAB 44
    IBG=1                                      RAB 45
    JBG=1                                      RAB 46
    NXN=NISO*NOX                                RAB 47
    DO 11 I=1,NISO                            RAB 48
11  SCAT(I)=0.                                RAB 49
    JI=0                                       RAB 50
    DO 12 I=1,KREG                            RAB 51
    FLAT FLUX FOR FIRST NON-LEAKAGE CALCULATION RAB 52
    PHI(I)=1.                                  RAB 53

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M=LREG(I)
DO 12 J=1,KMAT
IF(DEN(J,M))13,12,13
13 JI=JI+1
LOC(J,I)=JI
12 CONTINUE
ACS=0.000
FCS=0.000
SCS=0.000
PHITOT=0.000
DO 2 I=1,KREG
2 PHIR(I)=0.
DO 5 I=1,KCOMP
PHICT(I)=0.
DO 5 J=1,KMAT
RIAC(J,I)=0.0
RIFC(J,I)=0.0
5 RISC(J,I)=0.
DO 6 I=1,KREG
DO 6 K=1,KFOIL
AF(I,K)=0.
SSF(I,K)=0.
6 FF(I,K)=0.
DO 45 IBGP=1,KGP
IF(JBG-1)8,8,9
8 DO 7 J=1,KMAT
DS1(J)=P1(J,IBG)+PS(J,IBG)*(V(IBG)-1.000)
DSMAX(J)=ALP(J,IBG)*DS1(J)
DPS(J)=PS(J,IBG)
DSL(J)=ALP(J,IBG)*DPS(J)
7 CONTINUE
IF(KB.EQ.0      ) GO TO 9
IF(IBG.EQ. 1) GO TO 9
READ(5,110) (SIGA22(I),SIGF22(I),I=1,KRES)
110 FORMAT(6E12.5)
WRITE(6,111) (I,SIGA22(I),SIGF22(I),I=1,KRES)
111 FORMAT(//'* REVISION OF BACKGROUND CROSS SECTIONS FOR NEXT BROAD GRAB 90
XROUP/* MATERIAL',3X,'SIGA22(I)',6X,'SIGF22(I)"/(I6,4X,2E12.5)) RAB 91
9 CALL RESTES
ACSGP=0.000
FCSGP=0.000
SCSGP=0.000
PHIT=0.000
MU=(IBGP-1)/100
NU=IBGP-100*MU
DO 10 J=1,KCUMP
FLUXCP(J,NU)=0.
DO 10 K=1,KMAT
SIGABG (K,J)=0.00
SIGFBG(K,J)=0.000
10 SIGSBG (K,J)=0.00
DO 15 J=1,KREG
15 FLUX(J,NU)=0.
N=NFI(IBG)
DO 22 IFGP=1,N
CALL SOURCE(IERR,DS,SOR,SI)

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      IF(IERR)16,16,1          RAB 110
      IERR GRTR 0 ABORTS PROBLEM
C   16 CALL RATES(IERR,DS,SOR,SI)          RAB 111
      JI=0                      RAB 112
      IF(IERR)17,17,1          RAB 113
      17 DO 20 I=1,KREG          RAB 114
201 M=LREG(I)
      PHI(I)=CR(I)/SIG(M)      RAB 115
      FLUX(I,NU)=FLUX(I,NU)+PHI(I) RAB 116
      DO 24 J=1,KMAT          RAB 117
      IF(DEN(J,M))29,24,29    RAB 118
      29 JI=JI+1              RAB 119
      SCAT(JI+JNU(J))=SCAT(JI+JNU(J))+PHI(I)*SS(J,M) RAB 120
      SL(J,M)=SS(J,M)         RAB 121
      SIGABG (J,M)=SIGABG (J,M)+PHI(I)*SA(J,M)        RAB 122
      SIGFBG (J,M)=SIGFBG (J,M)+PHI(I)*SF(J,M)        RAB 123
      SIGSBG (J,M)=SIGSBG (J,M)+PHI(I)*SS(J,M)        RAB 124
24  CONTINUE                  RAB 125
      IF(KFUIL)20,20,27          RAB 126
27  DO 26 K=1,KFOIL          RAB 127
      DO 26 J=1,KMAT          RAB 128
      AF(I,K)=AF(I,K)+TT(I,K)*SA(J,KCOMP+K)          RAB 129
      SSF(I,K)=SSF(I,K)+TT(I,K)*SS(J,KCOMP+K)        RAB 130
26  FFI(I,K)=FF(I,K)+TT(I,K)*SF(J,KCOMP+K)        RAB 131
20  CONTINUE                  RAB 132
      DO 30 J=1,KMAT          RAB 133
      JMULT(J)=JMULT(J)+1      RAB 134
      IF(JMULT(J)-MULT(J,IBG))30,31,31
31  JMULT(J)=0              RAB 135
      DK=1.0/MULT(J,IBG)       RAB 136
      JJJ=JNU(J)              RAB 137
      JNU(J)=JNU(J)+NISO      RAB 138
      IF(JNU(J)-NXN)34,34,33
33  JNU(J)=0              RAB 139
34  DO 32 I=1,KREG          RAB 140
      IF( DEN(J,LREG(I)) ) 35,32,35
35  SCAT(LOC(J,I)+JJJ)=SCAT(LOC(J,I)+JJJ)*DK      RAB 141
      SCAT(LOC(J,I)+JNU(J))=0.          RAB 142
32  CONTINUE                  RAB 143
30  CONTINUE                  RAB 144
      IF(NPRINT)21,22,22          RAB 145
21  WRITE(6,101)(PHI(I),I=1,KREG)          RAB 146
      NPRINT LESS ZERO GIVES FINE GROUP FLUX OUTPUT
101 FORMAT(1H ,7HPHI(I)=(,8E14.7))
22  CONTINUE                  RAB 147
      DO 25 I=1,KREG          RAB 148
      M=LREG(I)
      PHIRT(I)=PHIRT(I)+FLUX(I,NU)      RAB 149
      FLUXCP(M,NU)=FLUXCP(M,NU)+FLUX(I,NU)
25  PHICT(M)=PHICT(M)+FLUX(I,NU)      RAB 150
      DO 40 I=1,KCOMP          RAB 151
      PHIT=PHIT+FLUXCP(I,NU)      RAB 152
      DO 40 J=1,KMAT          RAB 153
      RIAC(J,I)=RIAC(J,I)+SIGABG (J,I)        RAB 154
      RIFC(J,I)=RIFC(J,I)+SIGFBG (J,I)        RAB 155
      RISC(J,I)=RISC(J,I)+SIGSBG (J,I)        RAB 156
      RAB 157
      RAB 158
      RAB 159
      RAB 160
      RAB 161
      RAB 162
      RAB 163
      RAB 164
      RAB 165

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ACSGP=ACSGP+SIGABG (J,I) RAB 166
FCSGP=FCSGP+SIGFBG (J,I) RAB 167
40 SCSGP=SCSGP+SIGSBG (J,I) RAB 168
PHITOT=PHITOT+PHIT RAB 169
ACS=ACS+ACSGP RAB 170
FCS=FCS+FCSGP RAB 171
SCS=SCS+SCSGP RAB 172
IF(JBG-NIB(IBG))44,60,60 RAB 173
60 DO 62 J=1,KMAT RAB 174
IF(JMULT(J))62,62,69 RAB 175
69 JJJ=JNU(J)+NISO RAB 176
IF(JJJ-NXN)70,70,71 RAB 177
71 JJJ=0 RAB 178
70 DO 63 I=1,KREG RAB 179
IF(DEN(J,LREG(I)) ) 172,63,72 RAB 180
72 NXX=LUC(J,I)+JNU(J) RAB 181
SCAT(NXX)=SCAT(NXX)/JMULT(J) RAB 182
SCAT(LOC(J,I)+JJJ)=0. RAB 183
63 CONTINUE RAB 184
JNU(J)=JJJ RAB 185
62 CONTINUE RAB 186
44 CALL OUTPUT RAB 187
45 CONTINUE RAB 188
CALL TIMEL(TIME) RAB 189
WRITE(6,100) TIME RAB 190
100 FORMAT(1H0,6H TIME=,F10.3,5H SEC.) RAB 191
GO TO 1 RAB 192
END RAB 193
SUBROUTINE INPUT INP 1
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25),
X PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,INP 2
X SCSPGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20), INP 3
X DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25) INP 4
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW, TR(62,62),TI(62,62) INP 5
COMMON/A/ F1V,SL(20,30), TEST, SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), INP 6
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), INP 7
X GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGNIN(300), INP 8
X SIGMIN(300), SIG(30), INP 9
X SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20), XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) INP 10
COMMON/B/ UIGP, CR(30),RAD(35),INP 11
X RATIO(30),DIFX(30), SPP(30),SPN(30), INP 12
X AREA(35), FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000), INP 13
XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5), AF(30,5),FF(30,5), INP 14
X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25) INP 15
COMMON/C/ INP 16
X XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30), INP 17
X ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),RIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30), INP 18
X XTEMP(30), PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),INP 19
XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30), AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), INP 20
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10), INP 21
X DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRT(30), GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10), INP 22
X GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10 INP 23
COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300), INP 24
X NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS, INP 25
X NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, INP 26
X IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), INP 27
X IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), INP 28

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X     NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB      ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20),    INP  29
X     INUI(20,25),INUF(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ                INP  30
X     REAL*8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,USMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT, INP  31
X     PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL   INP  32
X     REAL*8 DPS                INP  33
X     REAL*8 NUCLID              INP  34
NAMELIST/MOD/TITLE,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KRES,KGP,KBG,NOPT,NTEMP,NPRINT,INP  35
X     MURE,NIB,NFI,UIGP,ENGP,TEST,KFOIL,KBSQ,KS,BSQ,TEMP,NINT,RMAX,.  INP  36
X     NUCLID,NRES,AMU,SIGPOT,SIGA22,SIGF22,DEN,ER,GN,GR,GF,G,KB      INP  37
IF(MORE)80,1,90                INP  38
1 READ (5,101) (TITLE(I),I=1,18)                INP  39
101 FORMAT (18A4)                INP  40
READ (5,102) KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KRES,KGP,KBG,NOPT,NTEMP,NPRINT,MORE   INP  41
102 FORMAT(12I6)                INP  42
READ (5,102) (NIB(I),NFI (I),I=1,KBG)            INP  43
READ (5,107) UIGP,ENGP(1),TEST,KFOIL,KBSQ,KS,KB   INP  44
107 FORMAT(3E12.6,4I6)            INP  45
III=KFOIL+KCOMP                INP  46
IF(KBSQ)71,71,70                INP  47
70 READ (5,106) (BSQ(I),I=1,KBG)            INP  48
GO TO 72                INP  49
71 DO 73 I=1,KBG                INP  50
73 BSQ(I)=0.                INP  51
72 READ (5,103) (TEMP(I),I=1,III)            INP  52
103 FURMAT(5E12.6)            INP  53
READ (5,104) (NINT(I),RMAX(I),I=1,III)          INP  54
104 FORMAT(5(12,E10.4))          INP  55
DO 10 I=1,KMAT                INP  56
READ (5,105)NUCLID(I),NRES(I),AMU(I),SIGPOT(I),SIGA22(I),SIGF22(I) INP  57
105 FORMAT(A6,I6,4E12.6)          INP  58
READ (5,106) (DEN(I,J),J=1,III)            INP  59
106 FORMAT(5E12.6)            INP  60
IF(NRES(I))10,10,5            INP  61
5 IF(I-1)6,6,7                INP  62
6 NEXT(I)=1                  INP  63
LAST(I)=NRES(I)              INP  64
GO TO 8                     INP  65
7 NEXT(I)=LAST(I-1)+1          INP  66
LAST(I)=LAST(I-1)+NRES(I)        INP  67
8 N=NEXT(I)                  INP  68
L=LAST(I)                    INP  69
DO 9 J=N,L                  INP  70
9 READ (5,106) ER(J),GN(J),GR(J),GF(J),G(J)        INP  71
10 CONTINUE                  INP  72
1000 CALL DATA                INP  73
WRITE (6,201) (TITLE(I),I=1,18),KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KRES,KBG,UIGP,    INP  74
X KGP,TEST,NOPT,KFUIL          INP  75
201 FORMAT(1H1,6H RABID,/,
1     2X,18A4//10X,18HNU. CELL REGIONS =,I3,29X,15HNU. MATERIAL INP  77
XALS =,I3/10X,18HNU. COMPOSITIONS =,I3,29X,24HNU. RESONANT MATERIAL INP  78
XS =,I2/10X,18HNU. BROAD GROUPS =,I3,29X,29HLETHARGY WIDTH INTER. GINP  79
XROUP =,E12.6/10X,25HNU. INTERMEDIATE GROUPS =,I4,21X,16HRESONANCE INP  80
XTEST =,E10.3,8H (BARNS),6H NOPT=,I2,7H KFOIL=,I2,/
1     IF(KS)I2,12,11              INP  81
11 WRITE(6,220)                INP  82
220 FURMAT(//,' SCATTERING TRANSFER PROBABILITIES ADJUSTED TO REMOVE IINP  83

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XN-GROUP SCATTERING')
12 IF(V11)13,30,13                                INP  85
13 WRITE(6,225)                                     INP  86
225 FORMAT(,' RESONANT MATERIALS HAVE BROAD-GROUP-DEPENDENT ABSORPTIOINP  88
    XN AND FISSION CROSS SECTIONS')
30 WRITE (6,205)
205 FORMAT(//2X,46HREGION/COMPOSITION/OUTER DIMENSION/TEMPERATURE/) INP  91
    DU 35 I=1,KREG                                 INP  92
    NX(I)=I                                         INP  93
35 XTEMP(I)=TEMP(LREG(I))                           INP  94
    WRITE (6,206) (NX(I),I=1,KREG)                 INP  95
    WRITE (6,206) (LREG(I),I=1,KREG)               INP  96
    WRITE (6,207) (RAD(I),I=1,KREG)                INP  97
    WRITE (6,208) (XTEMP(I),I=1,KREG)              INP  98
206 FORMAT(15I8)                                    INP  99
207 FORMAT(15F8.5)                                  INP 100
208 FORMAT(15F8.2)
    IF(KFOIL)39,39,36                               INP 101
36 WRITE(6,230) (1,LREG(KREG+I),RMAX(KCOMP+I),
    1                                         TEMP(KCOMP+I),I=1,KFOIL)INP 103
230 FORMAT(//5H FOIL,2X,11HCOMPOSITION,7X,9HTHICKNESS,4X,11HTEMPERATUINP 105
    XRE/(I5,7X,I6,6X,E12.5,F10.3))
39 WRITE (6,209)
209 FORMAT(//2X,14HMATERIAL RES.,8X,40HMASS      SIG POT   SIG A 1/V INP 108
    X  SIG F 1/V)
    DO 40 I=1,KMAT                                INP 109
40 WRITE (6,210) NUCLID(I),NRES(I),AMU(I),SIGPOT(I),SIGA22(I),
    X  SIGF22(I)                                   INP 111
210 FORMAT(1H ,A6,I7,6X,E12.5)
    DU 400 I=1,KMAT                                INP 113
400 WRITE (6,401) I ,,(DEN(I,J),J=1,III)          INP 115
401 FORMAT(1H0,7HISOTOPE,     I5,/,(10E12.5))
    WRITE (6,211)                                   INP 116
211 FORMAT(//1H ,11HBROAD GROUP,4X,17HNO. INTER. GROUPS,4X,20HNO. FININP 118
    XE GP/INTER GP,4X,19HMAXIMUM ENERGY (EV),4X,19HMINIMUM ENERGY (EV),INP 119
    X 4X,8HBUCKLING)
    N=1                                         INP 120
    M=N+NIB(1)                                    INP 121
    DO 45 I=1,KBG                                INP 122
    WRITE (6,212) I,NIB(I),NFI (I),ENGP(N),ENGP(M),BSQ(I)
    N=M                                         INP 124
45 M=N+NIB(I+1)                                  INP 125
212 FORMAT(6X,I5,2(17X,I5),3( 7X,E15.4))
    WRITE(6,240) (I,I=1,KBG)                      INP 127
240 FORMAT(1H1,82H NUMBER OF FINE GROUPS USED TO LETHARGY-AVERAGE SCATINP 129
    XTERING RATES FOR EACH MATERIAL//17H BROAD GROUP NO.=,25I4)        INP 130
    DO 46 J=1,KMAT                                INP 131
    WRITE(6,241) NUCLID(J),(MULT(J,I),I=1,KBG)    INP 132
241 FORMAT(1H0,5X,A6,5X,25I4)
46 CONTINUE                                     INP 133
    PRINT 213                                     INP 134
213 FORMAT(1H1/50X,20HRESONANCE PARAMETERS//12X,BHMATERIAL,10X,10HENERINP 136
    XGY(EV),8X,12HGAMMA N (EV),4X,16HGAMMA GAMMA (EV),8X,12HGAMMA F (EVINP 137
    X),16X,1HG)                                    INP 138
    DO 50 I=1,KRES                                INP 139
    N=NEXT(I)                                     INP 140

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L=LAST(I)
50 WRITE (6,214) (NUCLID(I),ER(J),GN(J),GR(J),GF(J),G(J),J=N,L) INP 141
214 FORMAT(14X,A6,5E20.5) INP 142
    CALL SYM(ISYM,DEN,AREA,KMAT,KREG,LREG) INP 143
    ISUM=0 INP 144
    DO 55 I=1,KBG INP 145
55  ISUM=ISUM+NIB(I) INP 146
    IF(ISUM-KGP)56,57,56 INP 147
56  WRITE(6,215) KGP,ISUM INP 148
    ISUM=MIN0(KGP,ISUM) INP 149
215 FORMAT(//9H ****KGP=,I4,9H RESET TO,14) INP 150
    KGP=ISUM INP 151
57  IF(KGP-1000)59,59,58 INP 152
58  WRITE(6,216) INP 153
216 FORMAT(//21H ****KGP EXCEEDS 1000) INP 154
    GO TO 1 INP 155
59  IF(KGP)1,1,60 INP 156
60  RETURN INP 157
60 RETURN INP 158

C MODIFICATION PROBLEM USING NAMELIST FEATURE OF FORTRAN IV INP 159
80 READ(5,101) (TITLE(I),I=1,18) INP 160
    READ(5,MOD) INP 161
    GO TO 1000 INP 162
90 STOP INP 163
    END INP 164
    SUBROUTINE RATES(IERR,DDS,SOR,SI) RTS 1
    COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25), RTS 2
    X     PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,RTS 3
    X SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20), RTS 4
    X DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25) RTS 5
    COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW, TR(62,62),TI(62,62) RTS 6
    COMMON/A/   FIV,SL(20,30), TEST, SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), RTS 7
    XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), RTS 8
    X     GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGIN(300), RTS 9
    X     SIGMIN(300), SIG(30), SIG(30), SIG(30), SIG(30), RTS 10
    X     SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20), XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) RTS 11
    COMMON/B/   UIGP, CR(30),RAD(35),RTS 12
    X     RATIO(30),DIFX(30), SPP(30),SPN(30), RTSP 13
    X     AREA(35), FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000), RTSP 14
    XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5), AF(30,5),FF(30,5), RTSP 15
    X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25) RTSP 16
    COMMON/C/
    X     XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30), RTSP 17
    X     ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),KIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30), RTSP 18
    X     XTEMP(30), PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),RTS 19
    XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30), AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), RTS 20
    XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10), RTSP 21
    X     DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRT(30), GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10), RTSP 22
    X     GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10 RTSP 23
    COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUDE(300), RTSP 24
    X     NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS, RTSP 25
    X     NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, RTS 26
    X     IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), RTS 27
    X     NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20), RTS 28
    X     INUI(20,25),INUF(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ RTSP 29
    REAL*8 NUCLID RTSP 30
    REAL*8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT, RTS 31

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X PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL RTS 33
REAL*8 DPS,DDS,SUR,SI RTS 34
REAL*8 DEL,QQ,PFUNC RTS 35
DIMENSION Q(30), TAU(35), TTAU(30),TQ(60),T(30) RTS 36
DIMENSION RR(30) RTS 37
DIMENSION SI(30),DS(30),ITRY(30),PIJ(30,30),R(30),DDS(30),SOR(30) RTS 38
EQUIVALENCE (KREG,II) RTS 39
PNL=1. RTS 40
IF(KBSQ)15,15,5 RTS 41
C FIND NON-LEAKAGE PROBABILITY PNL RTS 42
C ASSUME D IS 1/(3SIGMA TOT) WHERE SIGMA TOT IS FLUX-WTD RTS 43
5 V1=0. RTS 44
V2=0. RTS 45
DO 10 I=1,KREG RTS 46
V2=V2+PHI(I) RTS 47
10 V1=V1+PHI(I)*SIG(LREG(I)) RTS 48
V1=V1/V2 RTS 49
D=0. RTS 50
DU 11 K=1,KCUMP RTS 51
D=D+SIGTR(K)*AREAC(K) RTS 52
11 CONTINUE RTS 53
D=RMAX(KCUMP)/(3.*D) RTS 54
PNL=V1/(V1+D*BHQ(IBG)) RTS 55
15 IF(II-1)20,30,80 RTS 56
20 WRITE (6,25) RTS 57
25 FORMAT(10H ***KREG**) RTS 58
IERR=1 RTS 59
RETURN RTS 60
30 CONTINUE RTS 61
R(1) = 0.0 RTS 62
CR(1) = SOURCE(1) RTS 63
IF (IBGP.EQ.1.AND.IFGP.EQ.1) GO TO 60 RTS 64
CR(1)=CR(1)*PNL RTS 65
IF(KS.GT.0) GO TO 41 RTS 66
DU 40 J=1,KMAT RTS 67
IF (DEN(J,1)) 35,40,35 RTS 68
35 R(1) = R(1) + DPS(J) * SS(J,1) RTS 69
40 CONTINUE RTS 70
R(1) = R(1)/SIG(1) RTS 71
41 CR(1)=PNL*SOURCE(1)/(1.-R(1)) RTS 72
QQ= SOURCE(1)+R(1)*CR(1) RTS 73
C CHECK IF SOURCE CORRECTION LESS THAN ROUND OFF RTS 74
IF(SOURCE(1))45,55,45 RTS 75
45 IF( DABS(QQ/SOURCE(1))-0.5D-06 )50,50,55 RTS 76
50 QQ=0.0D0 RTS 77
55 DDS(1)=DDS(1)+QQ RTS 78
SOURCE(1)=(SI(1)+DDS(1))*PNL RTS 79
60 IF(KFOIL)75,75,65 RTS 80
65 DO 70 L=1,KFOIL RTS 81
DEL=SIG (L+1)*AREA(L+1) RTS 82
ZZ=DEL*PFUNC(DEL) RTS 83
TT(1,L) = ZZ * SOURCE(1)/(DEL * SIG(1) * (1.0 - R(1))) RTS 84
70 CONTINUE RTS 85
75 RETURN RTS 86
80 I2=II-2 RTS 87
TOT=0. RTS 88

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JJJ=KREG+KFOIL
DO 115 K=1,JJJ
TAU(K)=SIG (LREG(K))*AREA(K)
IF(TAU(K)>85,95,95
85 WRITE(6,90 ) K,TAU(K),IBGP,IFGP
90 FORMAT(5H TAU(,I2,2H)=,E12.5,17H INTERMEDIATE GR.,I3,2X,9H FINE GRRTS
1.,I3,/,,21H *****PROBLEM ABORTED) RTS 93
IERR=1
RETURN
95 IF(K-II)>100,100,115
100 TTAU(K)=0.0
IF(TAU(K))=1.0/TAU(K)
105 TTAU(K)=1./TAU(K)
110 Q(K)=0.5*SOURCE(K)*PNL
TQ(K)=TTAU(K)*Q(K)
TQ(K+II)=TQ(K)
TOT=TOT+TAU(K)
115 CONTINUE
L=0
DO 145 I=1,KCOMP
IF(NINT(I)-1)120,120,125
120 DS(L+1)=0.
ITRY(L+1)=0
L=L+1
GO TO 145
125 M=NINT(I)-1
IF(M-2)>140,130,130
130 DU 135 J=2,M
135 DS(L+J)=0.5*(TQ(L+J+1)-TQ(L+J-1))
140 DS(L+M+1)=(TQ(L+M+1)-TQ(L+M))
DS(L+1)= (TQ(L+2)-TQ(L+1))
L=L+NINT(I)
145 CONTINUE
DU 150 I=1,II
Q(I) = 0.5
TQ(I) = TQ(I)/SOURCE(I)
US(I) = DS(I)/SOURCE(I)
150 CONTINUE
DU 175 I=1,II
C DO SELF-ABSORPTION ONLY
M=II+I
QQ=TAU(I)
P(I)=PFUNC(QQ)
WORK(I)=TAU(I)
WORK(M)=TAU(I)
ITRY(I)=0
IF(TQ(I))160,155,160
155 IF( ABS(DS(I))-0.000001)170,170,165
160 IF( ABS(DS(I)/TQ(I) )-0.01)170,170,165
165 ITRY(I)=1
GO TO 175
170 DS(I)=0.
175 CONTINUE
DO 180 I=1,4
WW2(I)=GW2(I)/(1.- EXP(TOT*GX2(I)))
WW3(I)=GW3(I)/(1.- EXP( TOT*GX3(I)))
RTS 89
RTS 90
RTS 91
RTS 92
RTS 93
RTS 94
RTS 95
RTS 96
RTS 97
RTS 98
RTS 99
RTS 100
RTS 101
RTS 102
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RTS 105
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RTS 139
RTS 140
RTS 141
RTS 142
RTS 143
RTS 144

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WW4(I)=GW4(I)/(1.- EXP( -TOT*GX4(I)))
180 CUNTINUE          RTS 145
    XC=.004126+.00628* EXP(-19.8*TOT)   RTS 146
    ASSIGN 295 TO JSWCH                 RTS 147
    ASSIGN 360 TO JRSWCH                RTS 148
    IF(TOT=4.5)190,190,185             RTS 149
185 ASSIGN 285 TO JSWCH                 RTS 150
    ASSIGN 350 TO JRSWCH                RTS 151
    RTS 152
C      DO NEIGHBOUR AND SAME CELL CONTRIBUTIONS   RTS 153
C      BY CALCULATING CURRENT IN - CURRENT OUT   RTS 154
190 V1=TOT          RTS 155
    V2=TOT          RTS 156
    CALL XTRAP        RTS 157
    A1=V7          RTS 158
    CALL XTRAP4       RTS 159
    A3=V8          RTS 160
    AA1=A1+0.5      RTS 161
    RTS 162
C      DO 195 IR=1,II          RTS 163
    RR(IR) = 0.0        RTS 164
    DO 195 JR=1,II          RTS 165
195 PIJ (IR,JR) = 0.0      RTS 166
    RTS 167
C      DO 420 I=1,II          RTS 168
    NN=II+I-1        RTS 169
    IR=II+I-1        RTS 170
    MM=II+IR        RTS 171
    X6=0.          RTS 172
    F7=0.          RTS 173
    X8=0.          RTS 174
    FS=TQ(I)        RTS 175
    V4=TAU(I)        RTS 176
    X1=TOT + TAU(I)   RTS 177
    IF(TAU(I)=.01)200,200,205   RTS 178
200 V3=TOT          RTS 179
    CALL YZ3          RTS 180
    A2=V9          RTS 181
    GO TO 210          RTS 182
205 V3=2.*TOT          RTS 183
    CALL YZ3          RTS 184
    PT=PE3(TOT)      RTS 185
    A2=V9+PT-PE3(X1)   RTS 186
210 X2=TUT+TAU(IR)      RTS 187
    X3=TOT-TAU(I)      RTS 188
    FIN=Q(I)*( P(I) + .A2*TTAU(I) )   RTS 189
    F9=0.          RTS 190
    V3=0.0          RTS 191
    ASSIGN 330 TO ISWCH      RTS 192
    IF(ITRY(I))235,235,215   RTS 193
215 ASSIGN 325 TO ISWCH      RTS 194
    DFS=DS(I)        RTS 195
    V1=TAU(I)        RTS 196
    V4=TAU(I)        RTS 197
    CALL XTRAP        RTS 198
    CALL YZ4          RTS 199
    F9=DFS*(0.5*(AA1+V7)-TTAU(I)*V10)   RTS 200

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1 IF(FIN)220,230,220          RTS 201
220 IF( ABS(F9/FIN)-.01)225,225,230          RTS 202
225 ASSIGN 330 TO ISWCH          RTS 203
      F9=0.
      GO TO 235          RTS 204
230 V1=X3
      V2=X3+TUT          RTS 205
      CALL XTRAP          RTS 206
      CALL XTRAP4          RTS 207
      V8=V8+E4(X3)          RTS 208
      F7=DFS*(0.5*(V7+A1)-TTAU(I)*(V8-A3))          RTS 209
235 X6=0.
      X4=TOT-TAU(IR)          RTS 210
      V1=X2          RTS 211
      V1=X2
      CALL XTRAP          RTS 212
      BIN=0.
      BOUTL=0.
      ASSIGN 380 TO IRSWCH          RTS 213
      IF(ITRY(IR))260,260,240          RTS 214
240 ASSIGN 365 TO IRSWCH          RTS 215
      V1=TOT+TAU(IR)          RTS 216
      CALL XTRAP          RTS 217
      BIN=Q(IR)*(P(IR)+(A1-V7)*TTAU(IR))          RTS 218
      DSR=DS(IR)          RTS 219
      V1=TAU(IR)          RTS 220
      V4=TAU(IR)          RTS 221
      CALL XTRAP          RTS 222
      CALL YZ4          RTS 223
      X6=DSR*(0.5*(AA1+V7)-TTAU(IR)*V10)          RTS 224
      IF(BIN)245,255,245          RTS 225
245 IF( ABS(X6/BIN)-.01)250,250,255          RTS 226
250 ASSIGN 380 TO IRSWCH          RTS 227
      GO TO 260          RTS 228
255 BIN=-X6          RTS 229
      V1=X4
      V2=X4+TUT          RTS 230
      CALL XTRAP          RTS 231
      CALL XTRAP4          RTS 232
      V8=V8+E4(X4)          RTS 233
      BOUTL=-          RTS 234
1   DSR*(0.5*(V7+A1)-TTAU(IR)*(V8-A3))          RTS 235
260 V4=TAU(I)
      IF(TAU(I)-.01)265,265,270          RTS 236
265 V3=X3          RTS 237
      CALL YZ3          RTS 238
      FUUTL=FS*V9          RTS 239
      GO TO 275          RTS 240
270 V3=X3+TOT          RTS 241
      CALL YZ3          RTS 242
      FUUTL=FS*(V9+PE3(X3)-PT)          RTS 243
275 CONTINUE          RTS 244
      PIJ(I,I)=2.*((Q(I)*(1.-P(I))+FUUTL-FS*A2)) + PIJ(I,I)          RTS 245
C      THIS IS RKR(I) FROM I-TH PLATE IN ALL UNIT CELLS AND IS NOT          RTS 246
C      CONTRIBUTED TO BY LINEAR SOURCE TERM, BY SYMMETRY          RTS 247
      X1=WORK(I)          RTS 248

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X2=WORK(IR)          RTS 257
X5=WORK(NN)          RTS 258
V3=0.                RTS 259
IF(I2)335,335,280   RTS 260
280 CONTINUE          RTS 261
C
C
DO 335 K=1,I2        RTS 262
J=I+K                RTS 263
IF (J.GT.II) J = J - II
GO TO JSWCH,(295,285) RTS 264
285 IF(V3-9.)295,290,290 RTS 265
290 PIJ(I,J) = PIJ(I,J) + FIN
PIJ(J,I) = PIJ(J,I) + FIN * TQ(J)/TQ(I)
FIN=FOUTL            RTS 266
GO TO 340             RTS 267
295 V4=WORK(J)         RTS 268
THICK=X1              RTS 269
IF(X1-V4)300,300,305  RTS 270
300 V4=X1              RTS 271
THICK=WORK(J)          RTS 272
305 IF(V4-1)310,310,315  RTS 273
310 CALL YZ3            RTS 274
C1=V9                RTS 275
V3=V3+THICK           RTS 276
CALL YZ3              RTS 277
C1=FS*(C1-V9)          RTS 278
FOUT=FIN-C1            RTS 279
PIJ(I,J) = PIJ(I,J) + C1
PIJ(J,I) = PIJ(J,I) + C1 * TQ(J)/TQ(I)
V3=V3+WORK(J)-THICK   RTS 280
GO TO ISWCH,(330,325)  RTS 281
315 V3=V3+WORK(J)      RTS 282
V4=X1                RTS 283
CALL YZ3              RTS 284
FOUT=FS*V9             RTS 285
320 PIJ(I,J) = PIJ(I,J) + FIN - FOUT
PIJ(J,I) = PIJ(J,I) + (FIN-FOUT) * TQ(J)/TQ(I)
GO TO ISWCH,(330,325)  RTS 286
325 V1=V3              RTS 287
CALL XTRAP             RTS 288
X9=V7                RTS 289
V1=V3+V4              RTS 290
CALL XTRAP             RTS 291
X9=0.5*(X9+V7)          RTS 292
CALL YZ4              RTS 293
ABC=DFS*(X9-TTAU(I)*V10)
PIJ(I,J) = PIJ(I,J) + F9 - ABC
F9=ABC               RTS 294
330 FIN=FOUT            RTS 295
335 CONTINUE          RTS 296
C
340 V3=0.                RTS 297
IF (I2)370,370,345      RTS 298
345 CONTINUE          RTS 299
RTS 300
RTS 301
RTS 302
RTS 303
RTS 304
RTS 305
RTS 306
RTS 307
RTS 308
RTS 309
RTS 310
RTS 311
RTS 312

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      DO 370 K=1,I2          RTS 313
      M=MM-K                  RTS 314
      IF (M.GT.II) M = M - II   RTS 315
      V3=V3+WORK(M)           RTS 316
      GO TO JRSWCH,(360,350)    RTS 317
 350 IF(V3-9.)360,355,355    RTS 318
 355 PIJ(IR,M)=PIJ(IR,M) + BIN   RTS 319
      GO TO 380                RTS 320
 360 V4= X2                  RTS 321
      GO TO IRSWCH,(380,365)    RTS 322
 365 V1=V3                  RTS 323
      CALL XTRAP               RTS 324
      X10=V7                  RTS 325
      V1=V3+V4                RTS 326
      CALL XTRAP               RTS 327
      X10=0.5*(X10+V7)         RTS 328
      CALL YZ4                 RTS 329
      BOUT= -DSR*(X10-TTAU(IR)*V10)   RTS 330
      PIJ(IR,M)=PIJ(IR,M) + BIN - BOUT   RTS 331
      BIN=BOUT                RTS 332
      RTS 333
 370 CONTINUE                RTS 334
      RTS 335
 375 CONTINUE                RTS 336
      PIJ(IR,I ) = PIJ(IR,I ) + BIN - BOUTL   RTS 337
 380 V3=TOT-X1-X5           RTS 338
      V4=X1                  RTS 339
      THICK=X5                RTS 340
      IF(X5-X1)385,390,390    RTS 341
 385 V4=X5                  RTS 342
      THICK=X1                RTS 343
 390 IF(V4-.01)395,395,400    RTS 344
 395 CALL YZ3                RTS 345
      C1=V9                  RTS 346
      V3=V3+THICK             RTS 347
      CALL YZ3                RTS 348
      C1=FS*(C1-V9)           RTS 349
      GO TO 405                RTS 350
 400 C1=FIN-FOUTL           RTS 351
 405 CONTINUE                RTS 352
      IF (NN.GT.II) NN = NN - II   RTS 353
      PIJ(I,NN) = PIJ(I,NN) + C1 + F9 - F7   RTS 354
      PIJ(NN,I) = PIJ(NN,I) + C1 * TQ(NN)/TQ(I)   RTS 355
      RTS 356
      NDX=0                  RTS 357
      R(I) = 0.0                RTS 358
      IF(KS.GT.0) GO TO 420    RTS 359
      M = LREG(I)              RTS 360
      DO 415 J=1,KMAT         RTS 361
      IF (DEN(J,M)) 410,415,410   RTS 362
 410 R(I) = R(I) + DPS(J) * SS(J,M)   RTS 363
 415 CONTINUE                RTS 364
      R(I) = R(I)/SIG(M)        RTS 365
 420 CUNTINUE                RTS 366
      RTS 367
      RTS 368

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C      IF(IKS.GT.0) GO TO 430          RTS 369
      IF(IBGP.EQ.1.AND.IFGP.EQ.1) GO TO 430          RTS 370
      CALL MATINV (PIJ,II,RR ,0,DETERM,30)          RTS 371
C      DO 425 L=1,II          RTS 372
      PIJ(L,L) = PIJ(L,L) - R(L)          RTS 373
  425 CONTINUE          RTS 374
C      CALL MATINV (PIJ,II,RR ,0,DETERM,30)          RTS 375
C      DO 430 K=1,II          RTS 376
      CR(K) = 0.0          RTS 377
      DO 435 KK=1,II          RTS 378
      CR(K) = CR(K) + PIJ(KK,K) * SOURCE(KK)          RTS 379
  435 CONTINUE          RTS 380
      DO 437 I=1,KREG,2          RTS 381
      IF((ISYM(I))438,438,436          RTS 382
  436 AVG=0.5*(CR(ISYM(I))+CR(ISYM(I+1)))          RTS 383
      CR(ISYM(I))=AVG          RTS 384
      CR(ISYM(I+1))=AVG          RTS 385
  437 CONTINUE          RTS 386
  438 CONTINUE          RTS 387
C      DO 460 I=1,II          RTS 388
      IF(IBGP.EQ.1.AND.IFGP.EQ.1) GO TO 455          RTS 389
      QQ=R(I)*CR(I)+SOR(I)          RTS 390
C      CHECK IF SOURCE CORRECTION LESS THAN ROUND OFF          RTS 391
      IF(SOURCE(I))440,450,440          RTS 392
  440 IF(DABS(QQ/SOURCE(I))-50D-06)445,445,450          RTS 393
  445 QQ=0.0D0          RTS 394
  450 DDS(I)=DDS(I)+QQ          RTS 395
      SOURCE(I)=(S(I)+DDS(I))*PNL          RTS 396
  455 TQ(I)=0.5*SOURCE(I)*TTAU(I)          RTS 397
      DS(I)=DS(I)*SOURCE(I)          RTS 398
  460 CONTINUE          RTS 399
C      DO 475 K=1,II          RTS 400
      M=II+K          RTS 401
      DO 465 L=1,KFOIL          RTS 402
      IT(K,L)=0.          RTS 403
      TT(M,L)=0.          RTS 404
  465 CONTINUE          RTS 405
      IF(CR(K))470,475,475          RTS 406
  470 NDX=1          RTS 407
  475 CONTINUE          RTS 408
      IF(NDX)530,530,480          RTS 409
  480 WRITE (6,485) (CR(I),I=1,II)          RTS 410
  485 FORMAT(1HO,(5E17.8))          RTS 411
      DO 490 J=1,II          RTS 412
  490 WRITE (6,485) (PIJ(I,J),I=1,II)          RTS 413
      WRITE (6,495) (SOURCE(I),TQ(I),DS(I),TAU(I),ITRY(I),I=1,II)          RTS 414
  495 FORMAT(1HO,26HNEG. COLL. RATE ZEROED OUT/,,(4E20.8,I5))          RTS 415
      V3=1.0E+30          RTS 416
      V1=0.          RTS 417

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V2=0.
DO 505 I=1,KREG
V1=V1+SOURCE(I)
V2=V2+CR(I)
IF(CR(I)-V3)500,505,505
500 V3=CR(I)
505 CONTINUE
V2=V2-KREG*V3
V1=V1/V2
DO 510 I=1,KREG
CR(I)=V1*(CR(I)-V3)
510 CONTINUE
C   THIS NORMALISES TO SUM(CR(I)-SOURCE(I))=0.
C   AND SETS MINIMUM COLLISION RATE TO ZERO
530 IF(KFUIL)610,610,535
C   BEGIN FOIL CALCULATIONS
535 DO 600 I=1,KREG
X1=WORK(I)
FS=TQ(I)
DFS=DS(I)
V3=0.
IR=II+I-1
SR=TQ(IR)
USR=DS(IR)
MM=II+IR
DO 565 K=1,KREG
J=I+K
DO 560 L=1,KFOIL
V4=   TAU(II+L)
CALL YZ3
X2=V9
X10=0.
IF(DFS)540,545,540
540 CALL YZ4
X10=V10
545 V3=V3+X1
CALL YZ3
X3=V9
V10=0.
IF(DFS)550,555,550
550 CALL YZ4
555 V3=V3-X1
TT(J-1,L)=TT(J-1,L)+FS*(X2-X3)+DFS*((X2+X3)*.5-TTAU(I)*(X10-V10))
560 CONTINUE
V3=V3+WORK(J)
565 CONTINUE
X1=WORK(IR)
V3=0.
DO 595 K=1,KREG
M=MM-K
DO 590 L=1,KFOIL
V4=   TAU(II+L)
CALL YZ3
X2=V9
X10=0.
IF(USR)570,575,570
      RTS 425
      RTS 426
      RTS 427
      RTS 428
      RTS 429
      RTS 430
      RTS 431
      RTS 432
      RTS 433
      RTS 434
      RTS 435
      RTS 436
      RTS 437
      RTS 438
      RTS 439
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      RTS 472
      RTS 473
      RTS 474
      RTS 475
      RTS 476
      RTS 477
      RTS 478
      RTS 479
      RTS 480

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570 CALL YZ4          RTS 481
    X10=V10          RTS 482
575 V3=V3+X1          RTS 483
    CALL YZ3          RTS 484
    X3=V9            RTS 485
    V10=0.            RTS 486
    IF(DSR)580,585,580
580 CALL YZ4          RTS 487
585 V3=V3-X1          RTS 488
    TT(M,L)=TT(M,L)+SR*((X2-X3)-DSR*((X2+X3)*.5-TTAU(IR)*(X10-V10))  RTS 489
590 CONTINUE          RTS 490
    V3=V3+WURK(M)    RTS 491
595 CONTINUE          RTS 492
600 CONTINUE          RTS 493
    DO 605 L=1,KFOIL   RTS 494
    DO 605 I=1,KREG    RTS 495
    TT(I,L)=(TT(I,L)+TT(I+KREG,L))/TAU (II+L)  RTS 496
605 CONTINUE          RTS 497
610 RETURN           RTS 498
END                  RTS 499
SUBROUTINE DATA       DAT 500
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25),          DAT 1
X     PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,DAT 2
X     SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20),    DAT 3
X     USMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25)      DAT 4
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW,   TR(62,62),TI(62,62)                 DAT 5
COMMON/A/   F1V,SL(20,30),TEST,   SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30),          DAT 6
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G1300,GN(300),GF(300),  DAT 7
X     GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGNIN(300),  DAT 8
X     SIGNIN(300),      SIG(30),          DAT 9
X     SIGA2(20),SIGF2(20),   XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30)        DAT 10
COMMON/B/   UIGP,          CR(30),RAD(35),          DAT 11
X     RATIO(30),DIFX(30),   SPP(30),SPN(30),          DAT 12
X     AREA(35),          FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000),  DAT 13
XTAB(662),TOI,TT(60,5),          AF(30,5),FF(30,5),          DAT 14
X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25)          DAT 15
COMMON/C/          DAT 16
X     XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30),          DAT 17
X     ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),RIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30),      DAT 18
X     XTEMP(30),          PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),          DAT 19
XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30),  AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30),  DAT 20
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10),          DAT 21
X     DR(30),XAREAC(30),PHIRT(30),   GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10),      DAT 22
X     GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10        DAT 23
COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300),          DAT 24
X     NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS,          DAT 25
X     NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE,  DAT 26
X     IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30),  DAT 27
X     NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20),          DAT 28
X     INUI(20,25),INU(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ          DAT 29
REAL*8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,  DAT 30
X     PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP      DAT 31
REAL*8 DSL,DPS          DAT 32
REAL*8 NUCLID          DAT 33
REAL*8 VT,BETA,UARG          DAT 34
GX2(1)=-1.177891426          DAT 35

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GX2(2)=-2.077191119 DAT 37
GX2(3)=-4.163318952 DAT 38
GX2(4)=-8.243369530 DAT 39
GW2(1)=.341652502 DAT 40
GW2(2)=.324695119 DAT 41
GW2(3)=.166569908 DAT 42
GW2(4)=.0832491983 DAT 43
GX3(1)=-1.13889383 DAT 44
GX3(2)=-1.85532327 DAT 45
GX3(3)=-3.61600813 DAT 46
GX3(4)=-7.28316919 DAT 47
GW3(1)=.251036872 DAT 48
GW3(2)=.178254373 DAT 49
GW3(3)=.0531086307 DAT 50
GW3(4)=.0134690502 DAT 51
GX4(1)=-1.11147228 DAT 52
GX4(2)=-1.68851498 DAT 53
GX4(3)=-3.15938155 DAT 54
GX4(4)=-6.41012357 DAT 55
GW4(1)=.194827289 DAT 56
GW4(2)=.113795599 DAT 57
GW4(3)=.0215903023 DAT 58
GW4(4)=.00280124126 DAT 59
PI=3.14159265 DAT 60
F1V=SQRT(0.0253/ENGP(1)) DAT 61
XNFB=1./NFI(1) DAT 62
DO 200 J=1,KMAT DAT 63
200 BARMU(J)=.6666667/AMU(J) DAT 64
NISU=0 DAT 65
DO 2 K=1,KCOMP DAT 66
DO 2 J=1,KMAT DAT 67
IF(DEN(J,K))3,2,3 DAT 68
3 NISU=NISU+NINT(K) DAT 69
2 CONTINUE DAT 70
NOX=40000/NISU-1 DAT 71
DO 35 I=1,KBG DAT 72
UFGP=UIGP/NFI(I) DAT 73
EXDU=DEXP(-UFGP) DAT 74
V(I)=1.000-EXDU DAT 75
C      DELETION OF INGROUP SCATTERING PROBABILITY AND DAT 76
C      REDEFINITION OF DOWNSCATTER PROBABILITIES TO CONSERVE NEUTRONS DAT 77
VT=V(I)*V(I)/UFGP DAT 78
IF(KS.GT.0) VT=V(I) DAT 79
DO 35 J=1,KMAT DAT 80
IF(AMU(J)-1.1)5,5,10 DAT 81
5 UMAX(J,I)=20.000 DAT 82
GO TO 15 DAT 83
10 UARG=1.000+2.000/(AMU(J)-1.) DAT 84
UMAX(J,I)=2.000*DLOG(UARG) DAT 85
C      ROUND TO NEAREST INTEGER MULTIPLE DAT 86
15 LUMAX=UMAX(J,I)/UFGP + .5 DAT 87
C      MULT IS THE NUMBER OF FINE GROUPS AVERAGED OVER FOR SCAT DAT 88
MULT(J,I)=1+LUMAX/(NOX-26) DAT 89
C      NEED AN EXTRA INTERVAL FOR 3RD INTERPOLATION POINT AND ONE FOR DAT 90
C      CHANGING CURRENT INTERVAL AND 25 FOR BROAD GROUP BOUNDS DAT 91
UMAX(J,I)=UFGP*DFLOAT(LUMAX) DAT 92

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ALP(J,I)=DEXP(-UMAX(J,I))
IF(I-2)1,30,30
1 IF(J-KRES)20,20,30
20 DO 25 K=1,NTEMP
25 XZETA(J,K)=SQRT ((AMU(J)/(3.46668E-04*ENGP(1)*TEMP(K)))
N=NEXT(J)
L=LAST(J)
A2 = 1.0 + 1.0/AMU(J)
A4 = A2 * A2
DO 27 K=N,L
AER=ABS (ER(K))
XRES(K)=SQRT (AER/ENGP(1))
GAMMA(K)=GN(K)+GR(K)+GF(K)
SIGZ(K)=2.60385E+06 * A4 * G(K) * GN(K)/(AER * GAMMA(K)**2)
IF (G(K).GE.0.0) GO TO 26
SIGZ(K) = 2.60385E+06 * A4 * (-G(K)) * GN(K)/(AER * GAMMA(K))
26 ABSS=ABS (SIGPUT(J)*G(K)*SIGZ(K)*GN(K))
27 SIGNIN(K)=SQRT (ABSS)
BETA=1.0D0/(1.0D0-ALP(J,I))
P1(J,I)=BETA*VT
PS(J,I)=BETA*(UFGP-V(I))/UFGP
IF(KS.GT.0) PS(J,I)=0.0D0
35 CONTINUE
USTR(1)=0.
DUSTR(1)=UIGP*NIB(1)
DO 36 J=1,KMAT
JNU(J)=0
JMULT(J)=0
INU1(J,1)=1
INU1(J,1)=INU1(J,1)+( NIB(1)*NFI(1)-1)/MULT(J,1)
36 CONTINUE
IF(KBG-1)38,38,37
37 DO 39 I=2,KBG
DUSTR(I)= NIB(I)*UIGP
USTR(I)=USTR(I-1)+DUSTR(I-1)
DO 39 J=1,KMAT
INU1(J,I)=INU1(J,I-1)+1
INU1(J,I)=INU1(J,I)+( NIB(I)*NFI(I)-1)/MULT(J,I)
39 CUNTINUE
38 Z=UIGP
DO 40 I=1,KGP
ENGP(I+1)=ENGP(1)*EXP(-Z)
40 Z=Z+UIGP
IF(KREG-1)100,100,41
41 IF(NOPT)100,100,43
100 AREA(1)=1.0
XAREA(1)=XNFB
LREG(1)=1
AREAC(1)=1.0
XAREAC(1)=XNFB
RAD(1)=1.0
AREAT=1.0
XAREAT=XNFB
GO TO 95
43 MINT(1)=NINT(1)
DR(1)=RMAX(1)/FLOAT (NINT(1))

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DO 45 I=2,KCOMP
DR(I)=(RMAX(I))-RMAX(I-1))/FLOAT (NINT(I))
45 MINT(I)=MINT(I-1)+NINT(I)
I=1
RAD(1)=DR(1)
AREA(1)=RAD(1)
LREG(1)=1
DO 60 J=2,KREG
IF(J-MINT(I))55,55,50
50 I=I+1
55 LREG(J)=I
AREA(J)=DR(I)
60 RAD(J)=RAD(J-1)+DR(I)
80 AREAT=RMAX(KCOMP)
XAREAT=XNFB/AREAT
AREAC(1)=RMAX(1)
XAREAC(1)=XNFB/AREAC(1)
XAREA(1)=XNFB/AREA(1)
DO 85 I=2,KREG
85 XAREA(I)=XNFB/AREA(I)
DO 90 J=2,KCOMP
AREAC(J)=RMAX(J)-RMAX(J-1)
90 XAREAC(J)=XNFB/AREAC(J)
95 IF(KFOIL)96,96,119
96 DO 120 I=1,KFOIL
LREG(KREG+I)=KCUMP+
AREA(KREG+I)=RMAX(KCOMP+I)
120 CONTINUE
96 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SOURCE(IERR,DS,SUR,SI)
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25),
X PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SCD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SOA 1
X SCSSGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20), SOA 2
X DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25) SOA 3
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW, TR(62,62),TI(62,62) SOA 4
COMMON/A/ F1V,SL(20,30), TEST, SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), SOA 5
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), SOA 6
X GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGNIN(300), SOA 7
X SIGMIN(300), SIG(30), SOA 8
X SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20), XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) SOA 9
COMMON/B/ UICP, CR(30),RAD(35),SOA 10
X RATIO(30),DIFX(30), SPP(30),SPN(30), SOA 11
X AREA(35), FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000), SOA 12
XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5), AF(30,5),FF(30,5), SOA 13
X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25) SOA 14
COMMON/C/
X XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30), SOA 15
X ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),KIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30), SOA 16
X XTEMP(30), PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),SOA 17
XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30), AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), SOA 18
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10), SOA 19
X DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRT(30), GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10), SOA 20
X GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10 SOA 21
COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300),
X NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS, SOA 22

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X  NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, SOA 27
X  IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), SOA 28
X  NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20), SOA 29
X  INUI(20,25),INUF(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ SOA 30
DIMENSION DS(30),SI(30),SOR(30) SOA 31
REAL*8 NUCЛИD SOA 32
REAL*8 DS,SI,SOUR,PL,Q,Z,XS,U,XNFI,SOR SOA 33
REAL*8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT, SOA 34
X  PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL SOA 35
REAL*8 DPS SOA 36
XNFI=1.000/NFI(IBGP) SOA 37
UFGP=UIGP*XNFI SOA 38
EXDU=1.000-V(IBGP) SOA 39
IF(IBGP-1)5,5,35 SOA 40
5 IF(IFGP-1)10,10,35 SOA 41
10 U=UFGP SOA 42
NUXI=NOX+1 SOA 43
NXN=NOX*NISO SOA 44
SDD=0.000 SOA 45
RAP=0.000 SOA 46
DO 25 I=1,KMAT SOA 47
Z=1.000/(1.000-DEXP(-UMAX(I,IBGP))) SOA 48
DO 25 J=1,III SOA 49
IF(I-KRES)20,20,15 SOA 50
15 SA(I,J)=DEN(I,J)*SIGA22(I) SOA 51
SF(I,J)=DEN(I,J)*SIGF22(I) SOA 52
20 SIGP(I,J)=DEN(I,J)*SIGPOT(I) SOA 53
IF(J-KCOMP)24,24,25 SOA 54
24 SDD=SDD+SIGP(I,J)*AREAC(J)*(1.000-(Z-1.000)*UMAX(I,IBGP)) SOA 55
25 CONTINUE SOA 56
DO 31 I=1,KREG SOA 57
SI(I)=0.00+00 SOA 58
DS(I)=0.00+00 SOA 59
SOR(I)=0.000 SOA 60
K=LREG(I) SOA 61
DO 30 J=1,KMAT SOA 62
SCL(J,I)=SIGP(J,K)*AREA(I) SOA 63
30 SI(I)=SI(I)+SIGP(J,K)*AREA(I) SOA 64
31 SOURCE(I)=SI(I) SOA 65
INDEX=1 SOA 66
CALL XSECT(IERR) SOA 67
GO TO 100 SOA 68
35 IF(JBG-2)40,36,36 SOA 69
36 INDEX=4 SOA 70
GO TO 60 SOA 71
40 IF(IFGP-2)45,41,36 SOA 72
41 INDEX=2 SOA 73
GO TO 55 SOA 74
45 IF(IBG-2)46,47,47 SOA 75
46 INDEX=1 SOA 76
GO TO 55 SOA 77
47 INDEX=3 SOA 78
55 XS=-V(IBGP) SOA 79
L=IBG SOA 80
60 CALL XSECT(IERR) SOA 81
JI=0 SOA 82

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DO 95 I=1,KREG          SOA 83
K=LREG(I)              SOA 84
SOUR=(SI(I)+DS(I))*XS  SOA 85
DO 98 J=1,KMAT          SOA 86
IF(DEN(J,K))61,98,61   SOA 87
61 SOUR=SOUR+PHI(I)*(SL(J,K)*DS1(J))
X =SCL(J,I)*DSMAX(J)  SOA 88
JI=JI+1                SOA 89
Q=U-UMAX(J,IBG)-0.5D0*UFGP  SOA 90
N=1                     SOA 91
UU=DUSTR(1)            SOA 92
IF(Q-1.0D-8)90,90,64   SOA 93
64 Q=Q-1.0D-8          SOA 94
66 IF(Q-UU)70,70,67    SOA 95
67 N=N+1                SOA 96
UU=UU+DUSTR(N)         SOA 97
GO TO 66                SOA 98
70 PL=-.5+INUI(J,N)+(Q-USTR(N))*NFI(N)/(UIGP*MULT(J,N))  SOA 100
LM=PL+.5               SOA 101
MM=(LM-1)/NOX1          SOA 102
M=NISO*(LM-NOX1*MM-1)  SOA 103
PL=PL-LM               SOA 104
ML=M-NISO              SOA 105
IF(ML)200,201,201      SOA 106
200 ML=NXN              SOA 107
201 MH=M+NISO          SOA 108
IF(MH-NXN)203,203,202  SOA 109
202 MH=0                SOA 110
203 XL=SCAT(JI+ML)     SOA 111
XU=SCAT(JI+M )          SOA 112
XH=SCAT(JI+MH)          SOA 113
IF(LM-INUI(J,N)-1)261,230,230  SOA 114
C THIS IS SPECIAL CASE AT START OF A BROAD GROUP  SOA 115
261 IF(INUF(J,N)-LM)221,210,221  SOA 116
C THIS IS NOT INTERPOLATION AT ALL  SOA 117
210 VVV=XO              SOA 118
GO TO 75                SOA 119
C 2-POINT INTERPOLATION ON 2 HIGH POINTS  SOA 120
221 VVV=(1.-PL)*XO + PL*XH  SOA 121
GO TO 75                SOA 122
230 IF(INUF(J,N)-LM)241,232,241  SOA 123
C USE 2 LOW POINTS        SOA 124
232 PL=PL+1.              SOA 125
VVV=(1.-PL)*XL+PL*XO  SOA 126
GO TO 75                SOA 127
C NORMAL 3-POINT INTERPOLATION  SOA 128
241 VVV=0.5*PL*(PL-1.)*XL + (1.-PL*PL)*XO +0.5*PL*(1.+PL)*XH  SOA 129
75 SOUR=SOUR-VVV*DSL(J)  SOA 130
SCL(J,I)=VVV             SOA 131
GO TO 98                SOA 132
90 SOUR=SOUR-DSL(J)*SCL(J,I)  SOA 133
98 CONTINUE              SOA 134
SOURCE(I)=SI(I)+DS(I)+SOUR  SOA 135
SOR(I)=SOUR              SOA 136
95 CONTINUE              SOA 137
DO 96 I=1,KREG          SOA 138

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102 IF(SOURCE(I))97,96,96
97 E=ENGP(1)*DEXP(-U)
PRINT 102,I,SOURCE(I),E
102 FURMAT(8H SOURCE(,I2,2H)=,E15.8,2X,22HRESET TO 1 DOWNSCATTER,2X,
X 2HE=E13.5)
SOURCE(I)=0.
K=LREG(I)
DO 961 J=1,KMAT
IF(DEN(J,K))962,961,962
962 SOURCE(I)=DS1(J)*PHI(I)*SL(J,K)      +SOURCE(I)
961 CONTINUE
DS(I)=SOURCE(I)-SI(I)
96 CONTINUE
100 U=U+UFGP
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE YZ3
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25),
X  PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,YZ3
X  SCSPG,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20),
X  DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25)   YZ3
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW,   TR(62,62),TI(62,62)           YZ3
COMMON/A/   F1V,SL(20,30),TEST,   SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30),YZ3
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300),YZ3
X  GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGIN(300),YZ3
X  SIGMIN(300),   SIG(30),   YZ3
X  SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20),   XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) YZ3
COMMON/B/   UIGP,   CR(30),RAD(35),YZ3
X  RATIO(30),DIFX(30),   SPP(30),SPN(30),   YZ3
X  AREA(35),   FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000),YZ3
XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5),   AF(30,5),FF(30,5),YZ3
X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25)           YZ3
COMMON/C/
X  XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30),   YZ3
X  ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),RIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30),YZ3
X  XTEMP(30),   PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),YZ3
XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30),   AMU(20),SIGPUT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30),YZ3
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10),   YZ3
X  DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRT(30),   GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10),YZ3
X  GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10 YZ3
COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300),   YZ3
X  NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX,KS,   YZ3
X  NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE,YZ3
X  IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30),YZ3
X  NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20),YZ3
X  INUI(20,25),INU(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ   YZ3
REAL*8 NUCLID   YZ3
REAL*8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,YZ3
X  PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSPG,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL YZ3
REAL*8 DPS   YZ3
REAL*8 B,PFZ,PFUNC,C   YZ3
EQUIVALENCE (V3, Y),(V4, DEL)   YZ3
V9=0.   YZ3
A=Y   YZ3
IF(DEL-.01)18,18,15   YZ3
18 IF(DEL-.0001)40,50,50   YZ3 40

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40 DEL2=0.
    DIF=0.
41 IF(A-.6)42,11,11
42 DIF=DIF+E2(A)*DEL
    A=A+TUT
    GO TO 41
50 DEL2=.0416666667*DEL*DEL
    DIF=0.
    B=A+DEL
19 IF(B-.6)10,11,11
10 PFZ=PFUNC(B)
    C=A
    DIF=DIF+C*(PFZ-PFUNC(C))+DEL*PFZ
    A=A+TUT
    B=A+DEL
    GO TO 19
11 Q= A+0.5*DEL
    DO 12 I=1,4
    U=GX2(I)*GX2(I)*DEL2
    V9=V9+WW2(I)*(1.+U*(1.+0.0125*U))* EXP(Q*GX2(I))
12 CONTINUE
    V9=V9+DEL +DIF
    RETURN
15 Z=Y+DEL
    IF(TUT-.2)30,30,31
30 V9=EZ3(Y,TOT)-EZ3(Z,TOT)
    RETURN
31 IF(Y-.3)7,8,8
8 IF(Y-3.16)20,20,21
20 M=0.633*(7.89-Y)
    GO TO 22
21 M=1.+6.2/Y
    GO TO 22
7 V9 =X0* EXP(-18.2*Y)
    M=4
    IF(Z-.3)19,22,22
9 V9 =V9 -X0* EXP(-18.2*Z)
22 DO 1 I=1,M
    V9 =V9 +WW3(I)*( EXP( Y*GX3(I)) - EXP( Z*GX3(I)))
1 CONTINUE
2 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE YZ4
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25),
X   PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,YZ4
X   SCSSGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DSI(20),
X   DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25)
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIML,REW,AIMH, TR(62,62),TI(62,62)
COMMON/A/   F1V,SL(20,30), TEST,      SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), YZ4
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), YZ4
X   GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGN(300), YZ4
X   SIGMIN(300),      SIG(30), YZ4
X   SIGA2Z(20),SIGF2Z(20),      XN,XC,ETCT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) YZ4
COMMON/B/   UIGP,          CR(30),RAD(35),YZ4
X   RATIO(30),DIFX(30),      SPP(30),SPN(30), YZ4
X   AREA(35),           FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000), YZ4

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XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5), AF(30,5),FF(30,5), YZ4 15
X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25) YZ4 16
COMMON/C/ YZ4 17
X XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30), YZ4 18
X ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),RIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30), YZ4 19
X XTEMP(30), PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),YZ4 20
X SIGTR(30),BARMUI(30), AMU(20),SIGPUT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), YZ4 21
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10), YZ4 22
X DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRT(30), GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10), YZ4 23
X GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10 YZ4 24
COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300), YZ4 25
X NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS, YZ4 26
X NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, YZ4 27
X IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), YZ4 28
X NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20), YZ4 29
X INUI(20,25),INU(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ YZ4 30
REAL#8 NUCLID YZ4 31
REAL#8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT, YZ4 32
X PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL YZ4 33
REAL#8 DPS YZ4 34
EQUIVALENCE (V3, Y),(V4, DEL) YZ4 35
V10=0. YZ4 36
IF(DEL-.01)11,11,15 YZ4 37
11 Q=Y+0.5*DEL YZ4 38
DEL2=.0416666667*DEL*DEL YZ4 39
DO 12 I=1,4 YZ4 40
W=GX3(I)*GX3(I)*DEL2 YZ4 41
V10=V10+WW3(I)*(1.+W*(1.+.0125*W))* EXP(Q*GX3(I)) YZ4 42
12 CONTINUE YZ4 43
IF(Y-.3)13,14,14 YZ4 44
13 V10=V10+XC* EXP(-18.2*Q) YZ4 45
14 V10=V10*DEL YZ4 46
RETURN YZ4 47
15 Z=Y+DEL YZ4 48
IF(TOT-.3)3,3,4 YZ4 49
3 V10=EZ4(Y,TOT)-EZ4(Z,TOT) YZ4 50
RETURN YZ4 51
4 IF(Y-3.64)20,20,21 YZ4 52
20 M=0.549*(9.10-Y) YZ4 53
GO TO 22 YZ4 54
21 M=1.+6.81/Y YZ4 55
22 DO 1 I=1,M YZ4 56
V10=V10+WW4(I)*( EXP( Y*GX4(I)) - EXP( Z*GX4(I))) YZ4 57
1 CONTINUE YZ4 58
2 RETURN YZ4 59
END YZ4 60
SUBROUTINE XSECT(IERR) XSE 1
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25), XSE 2
X PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,XSE 3
X SCSPG,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20), XSE 4
X DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25) XSE 5
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW, TR(62,62),TI(62,62) XSE 6
COMMON/A/ F1V,SL(20,30), TEST, SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), XSE 7
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), XSE 8
X GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGIN(300), XSE 9
X SIGMIN(300), SIG(30), XSE 10

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X SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20), XN, XC, ETOT, TOT3, WORK(60), P(30) XSE 11
COMMON/B/ UIGP, CR(30), RAD(35), XSE 12
X RATIO(30), DIFX(30), SPP(30), SPN(30), XSE 13
X AREA(35), FLUX(30,100), FLUXCP(30,100), SCAT(40000), XSE 14
XTAB(662), TOT, TT(60,5), AF(30,5), FF(30,5), XSE 15
X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25) XSE 16
COMMON/C/ XSE 17
X XAREAT, AREAT, RMAX(30), XSE 18
X ENGP(1001), RIAC(20,30), RIFC(20,30), RISC(20,30), TEMP(30), XSE 19
X XTEMP(30), PHICT(30), PHI(30), PFLUX(30), XSE 20
XSIGTR(30), BARMU(30), AMU(20), SIGPOT(20), AREAC(30), XAREAC(30), XSE 21
GXG2(10), GW2(10), XSE 22
X DR(30), XAREA(30), PHIRT(30), GX3(10), GX4(10), GW3(10), XSE 23
X GW4(10), WW3(10), WW4(10), V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10 XSE 24
COMMON/D/KI, KRES, NTEMP, INCLUD(300), XSE 25
X NEXT(20), LAST(20), NRRES(20), INDEX, KS, XSE 26
X NU, NUPT, ISYM(30), III, KFOIL, KREG, KMAT, KCOMP, KGP, KBG, NPRINT, MORE, XSE 27
X IBGP, IFGP, IBG, JBG, NIB(25), NINT(30), MINT(30), LREG(35), NX(30), XSE 28
X NFI(25), TITLE(18), KB , MULT(20,25), JNU(20), JMULT(20), XSE 29
X INUI(20,25), INUF(20,25), NOX, NISO, KBSQ XSE 30
REAL*8 UFGP, V, EXDU, UMAX, DS1, DSMAX, SOURCE, SDD, ACS, FCS, SCS, PHITOT, XSE 31
X PHIT, ACSPG, FCSPG, SCSGP, RAP, SIGABG, SIGFBG, SIGSBG, P1, PS, ALP XSE 32
REAL*8 DSL, DPS, E XSE 33
REAL*8 NUCLID XSE 34
GO TO (3,10,6,20), INDEX XSE 35
3 E=0.5*ENGP(1)*(1.0+EXDU) XSE 36
Z=0.5*V(IBG) XSE 37
DO 4 J=1,III XSE 38
DO 4 I=1,KMAT XSE 39
SA(I,J)=SA(I,J)*F1V XSE 40
4 SF(I,J)=SF(I,J)*F1V XSE 41
GO TO 15 XSE 42
6 E=.5*E*(EXDU+1.-V(IBG-1)) XSE 43
Z=0.5*(V(IBG)+V(IBG-1)) XSE 44
GO TO 15 XSE 45
10 E=E*EXDU XSE 46
Z=V(IBG) XSE 47
15 FDEL=1.+5.*Z*(1.+.75*Z*(1.+5.*Z/6.)) XSE 48
GO TO 25 XSE 49
20 E=E*EXDU XSE 50
25 XYZ=1.77246 XSE 51
IF(NOPT-4)70,71,71 XSE 52
71 XYZ=0. XSE 53
70 DO 40 I=1,KRES XSE 54
C      NOPT GREATER 3 IMPLIES NO INTERFERENCE TERM CHI XSE 55
      DO 40 J=1,NTEMP XSE 56
      XZETA(I,J)=XZETA(I,J)*FDEL XSE 57
      SA(I,J)=SIGA22(I) XSE 58
      SF(I,J)=SIGF22(I) XSE 59
      SS(I,J)=0. XSE 60
      N=NEXT(I) XSE 61
      L=LAST(I) XSE 62
      DO 40 K=N,L XSE 63
      IF(J-1)30,30,35 XSE 64
30 XRES(K)=XRES(K)*FDEL XSE 65
35 IF(INCLUD (K)-IBGP)40,36,40 XSE 66

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36 X=2.*(E-ER(K))/GAMMA(K) XSE 67
ZETA=GAMMA(K)*XZEIA(I,J) XSE 68
AIMZ=.5*ZETA XSE 69
REZ=X*AIMZ XSE 70
CALL QUICKW XSE 71
PSI=.88623*ZETA*REW XSE 72
CHI=XYZ*ZETA*AIMW XSE 73
C XSE 74
IF (G(K).LT.0.0) GO TO 39 XSE 75
C XSE 76
F=PSI*SIGZ(K) XSE 77
SA(I,J)=SA(I,J)+F*XRES(K)*(GF(K)+GR(K)) XSE 78
SF(I,J)=SF(I,J)+F*XRES(K)*GF(K) XSE 79
SS(I,J)=SS(I,J)+F*GN(K)+CHI*SIGIN(K) XSE 80
GO TO 40 XSE 81
C XSE 82
39 CONTINUE XSE 83
F1 = PSI + (GAMMA(K) * CHI/ (4.0 * ER(K))) XSE 84
GO2 = GAMMA(K)/ (2.0 * ER(K)) XSE 85
F2 = PSI + GO2 * (CHI + GO2 * (1.0-PSI)) XSE 86
SA(I,J)= SA(I,J) + F1 * XRES(K) * SIGZ(K) * (GR(K)+GF(K))/GAMMA(K) XSE 87
SF(I,J) = SF(I,J) + F1 * XRES(K) * SIGZ(K) * GF(K)/GAMMA(K) XSE 88
SS(I,J) = SS(I,J) + F2 * SIGZ(K) * GN(K)/GAMMA(K) XSE 89
C XSE 90
40 CONTINUE XSE 91
DO 66 M=1,III XSE 92
J=III+1-M XSE 93
SIG(J)=0. XSE 94
SIGTR(J)=0. XSE 95
DO 66 I=1,KMAT XSE 96
IF(I-KRES)45,45,60 XSE 97
45 IF(NTEMP-1)50,50,55 XSE 98
50 SA(I,J)=DEN(I,J)*SA(I,J) XSE 99
SF(I,J)=DEN(I,J)*SF(I,J) XSE 100
SS(I,J)=DEN(I,J)*SS(I,J)+SIGP(I,J) XSE 101
GO TO 90 XSE 102
55 SA(I,J)=DEN(I,J)*SA(I,J) XSE 103
SF(I,J)=DEN(I,J)*SF(I,J) XSE 104
SS(I,J)=DEN(I,J)*SS(I,J)+SIGP(I,J) XSE 105
90 IF(SS(I,J)-.05D0*SIGP(I,J))92,65,65 XSE 106
C 92 WRITE (6,100) I,J,SS(I,J),E XSE 107
92 CONTINUE XSE 108
100 FORMAT(3H SCATTERING CROSS SECTION <.05SIGP, 4H SS(I,I2,1H,I2,2H) XSE 109
1=.E12.5,7HENERGY=.E12.5) XSE 110
SS(I,J)=.05D0*SIGP(I,J) XSE 111
GO TO 65 XSE 112
60 SA(I,J)=SA(I,J)*FDEL XSE 113
SF(I,J)=SF(I,J)*FDEL XSE 114
SS(I,J)=SIGP(I,J) XSE 115
65 SIG(J)=SIG(J)+SA(I,J)+SS(I,J) XSE 116
X=0. XSE 117
IF(SS(I,J).NE.0.) X=SA(I,J)/SS(I,J) XSE 118
SIGTR(J)=SIGTR(J)+ (SA(I,J)+SS(I,J))*(X+1.-BARMU(I)) XSE 119
66 CONTINUE XSE 120
RETURN XSE 121
END XSE 122

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SUBROUTINE RESTES
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25),      RES 1
X      PSI20,25),SUORCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,RES 2
X      SCSPGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20),   RES 3
X      DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25)      RES 4
X      COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW,      TR(62,62),TI(62,62)      RES 5
COMMON/A/      F1V,SL(20,30),TEST,      SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30),      RES 6
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300),      RES 7
X      GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGNIN(300),      RES 8
X      SIGMIN(300),      SIG(30),      RES 9
X      SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20),      XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30)      RES 10
COMMON/B/      UIGP,      CR(30),RAD(35),RES 11
X      RATIO(30),DIFX(30),      SPP(30),SPN(30),      RES 12
X      AREA(35),      FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000),      RES 13
XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5),      AF(30,5),FF(30,5),      RES 14
X      V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25)      RES 15
COMMON/C/
X      XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30),      RES 16
X      ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),KIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30),      RES 17
X      XTEMP(30),      PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),RES 18
XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30),      AMU(20),SIGPUT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30),      RES 19
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10),      RES 20
X      DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRT(30),      GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10),      RES 21
X      GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10      RES 22
COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300),      RES 23
X      NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRRES(20),INDEX, KS,      RES 24
X      NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE,      RES 25
X      IRGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30),      RES 26
X      NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20),      RES 27
X      INUI(20,25),INUF(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ      RES 28
REAL*8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,      RES 29
X      PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL      RES 30
REAL*8 DPS
REAL*8 NUCLID
DO 50 I=1,KRES
N=NEXT(I)
L=LAST(I)
DO 50 J=N,L
IF(IBGP-215,15,15
5 INCLUD (J)=0.
X=2.*((ENGP(1)-ER(J))/GAMMA(J)
ZETA=GAMMA(J)*XZETA(I,1)
AIMZ=0.5*ZETA
REZ=X*AIMZ
CALL QUICKW
PSI=0.88623*ZETA*REW
CHI=1.77246*ZETA*AIMW
IF(G(J).LT.0.0) GO TO 6
      S-WAVE
SIGM=PSI*(SIGZ(J)*(GN(J)+XRES(J)*(GF(J)+GR(J))) +CHI*SIGNIN(J)
GO TO 7
      P-WAVE
6 F1=PSI+(GAMMA(J)*CHI/(4.0*ER(J)))
G02=GAMMA(J)/(2.0*ER(J))
F2=PSI+G02*(CHI+G02*(1.0-PSI))
SIGM=SIGZ(J)*(F1*XRES(J)*(GR(J)+GF(J))+F2*GN(J))/GAMMA(J)
      RES 51
      RES 52
      RES 53
      RES 54
      RES 55
      RES 56

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7 SIGM= ABS(SIGM)
   IF(SIGM-TEST)25,10,10
10 INCLUD (J)=IBGP
   GO TO 25
15 IF(SIGMIN(J)-TEST)25,20,20
20 INCLUD (J)=IBGP
25 K=IBGP+1
   X=2.0*(ENGP(K)-ER(J))/GAMMA(J)
   AIMZ=.5*GAMMA(J)* SQRT(AMU(I)/(3.46668E-04*ENGP(K)*TEMP(1)))
   REZ=X*AIMZ
   CALL QUICKW
   Z=1.77246*AIMZ*REW
   Y=3.54492*AIMZ*AIMW
   Z=PSI, Y=CHI
   W= SQRT( ABS(ER(J))/ENGP(K))
   IF(G(J).LT.0.0) GO TO 26
C      S-WAVE
   SIGMIN(J)=SIGZ(J)*Z*(GN(J)+W*(GF(J)+GR(J))) + Y*SIGIN(J)
   GO TO 27
C      P-WAVE
26 F1=Z+ GAMMA(J)*Y/(4.0*ER(J))
   GU2=GAMMA(J)/(2.0*ER(J))
   F2=Z+GU2*(Y+GU2*(1.0-Z))
   SIGMIN(J)=SIGZ(J)*(F1*W*(GR(J)+GF(J)) + F2*GN(J))/GAMMA(J)
27 SIGMIN(J)= ABS(SIGMIN(J))
   IF(SIGMIN(J)-TEST)35,30,30
30 INCLUD (J)=IBGP
   GO TO 50
35 IF(ENGP(IBGP)-ER(J))50,40,40
40 IF(ENGP(K)-ER(J))45,45,50
45 INCLUD (J)=IBGP
50 CONTINUE
   RETURN
   END
   SUBROUTINE OUTPUT
   COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25),
   X      PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,OUPUT 1
   X      SCSPGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DSL(20),
   X      DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25)          OUT 2
   COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW, TR(62,62),TI(62,62)                      OUT 3
   COMMON/A/      FIV,SL(20,30), TEST,      SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), OUPUT 4
   XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), OUPUT 5
   X      GR(300),ER(300),RRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGIN(300), OUPUT 6
   X      SIGMIN(300), SIG(30), OUPUT 7
   X      SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20),      XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) OUPUT 8
   COMMON/B/      UIGP,          CR(30),RAD(35),OUPUT 9
   X      RATIO(30),DIFX(30),      SPP(30),SPN(30), OUPUT 10
   X      AREA(35),           FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000), OUPUT 11
   XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5),          AF(30,5),FF(30,5), OUPUT 12
   X      V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25) OUPUT 13
   COMMON/C/          OUPUT 14
   X      XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30), OUPUT 15
   X      ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),RIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30), OUPUT 16
   X      XTEMP(30),          PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30), OUPUT 17
   XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30), AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), OUPUT 18
   XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10), OUPUT 19

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X   DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRT(30),           GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10),    OUT  23
X   GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10   OUT  24
X   COMMUN/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300),      OUT  25
X   NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS,      OUT  26
X   NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, OUT  27
X   IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30),  OUT  28
X   NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB      ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20),   OUT  29
X   INUI(20,25),INU(20,25),NUX,NISO,KBSQ   OUT  30
REAL*8 NUCLID
REAL*8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,
X   PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL
REAL*8 DPS
DIMENSION LLLL(20)
RAP=RAP+ACSGP*UFGP/SDD
OUT 35
OUT 36
ZZ=1./NFI(IBG)
IF(IBG-2)1,65,65
65 IF(JBG-2)70,1,1
70 W=FLOAT (NFI(IBG-1))/FLOAT (NFI(IBG))
XAREAT=W*XAREAT
DO 75 I=1,KCOMP
75 XAREAC(I)=W*XAREAC(I)
DO 80 I=1,KREG
80 XAREA(I)=W*XAREA(I)
1 JBG=IBGP+1
IF (NPRINT) 2,2,10
2 WRITE (6,101) IBGP,ENGP(IBGP),ENGP(JBG)
101 FORMAT(1H0,2X,5HGROUP,I4,E18.5,6H EV TO,E12.5,3H EV/)
WRITE (6,110)
OUT 49
ACSGP=ACSGP/PHIT
OUT 51
FCSGP=FCSGP/PHIT
OUT 52
SCSGP=SCSGP/PHIT
OUT 53
PHIT=PHIT*XAREAT
OUT 54
WRITE (6,102) ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,PHIT
OUT 55
102 FORMAT(24X,4HCELL,18X,4D18.5//17X,11HCOMPOSITION,10X,8HMATERIAL)
OUT 56
DO 5 I=1,KCOMP
5 ZZ=FLUXCP(I,NU)*XAREAC(I)
WRITE (6,103) I,ZZ
103 FORMAT(26X,I2,72X,E18.5)
DO 5 J=1,KMAT
5 ZY=0.
IF(DEN(J,I))16,5,16
16 ZY=1./(DEN(J,I)*FLUXCP(I,NU))
17 SIGABG (J,I)=ZY*SIGABG (J,I)
OUT 64
OUT 65
SIGFBG (J,I)=ZY*SIGFBG (J,I)
OUT 66
SIGSBG (J,I)=ZY*SIGSBG (J,I)
OUT 67
WRITE (6,1104) NUCLID(J),SIGABG(J,I),SIGFBG(J,I),SIGSBG(J,I)
OUT 68
5 CUNTINUE
OUT 69
1104 FORMAT(40X,A6,3D18.5)
104 FORMAT(4H RA=,E12.5,5X,3HRF=,E12.5,4X,A6,3E18.5)
10 IF(JBG-NIB(IBG))15,20,20
15 JBG=JBG+1
GO TO 60
20 LBGP=JBGP-NIB(IBG)
XNIB=NIB(IBG)
WRITE(6,105)(TITLE(I),I=1,18),IBGP,ENGP(LBGP),ENGP(JBG)
105 FORMAT(1H1,2X,18A4//20X,23HSUMMARY FOR BROAD GROUP,I3,      5X, OUT 78

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      E12.5,6H EV TO,E12.5,3H EV//) OUT 79
      WRITE (6,110) OUT 80
110 FORMAT(21X,7HAVERAGE,29X,7HSIGMA A,11X,7HSIGMA F,11X,7HSIGMA S, OUT 81
      X14X,4HFLUX//) OUT 82
      ACS=ACS/PHITOT OUT 83
      FCS=FCS/PHITOT OUT 84
      SCS=SCS/PHITOT OUT 85
      PHITOT=PHITOT*XAREAT/XNIB OUT 86
      WRITE (6,102) ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT OUT 87
      DO 25 I=1,KCOMP OUT 88
      ZZ=PHICT(I)*XAREAC(I)/XNIB OUT 89
      WRITE (6,103) I,ZZ OUT 90
      DO 25 J=1,KMAT OUT 91
      ZY=0. OUT 92
      IF(DEN(J,I))27,25,27 OUT 93
27  ZY=1./(DEN(J,I)*PHICT(I)) OUT 94
28  RIAC(J,I)=ZY*RIAC(J,I) OUT 95
      RIFC(J,I)=ZY*RIFC(J,I) OUT 96
      RISC(J,I)=ZY*RISC(J,I) OUT 97
      RA=RIAC(J,I)+ZZ*UIGP*NIB(IBG) OUT 98
      RF=RIFC(J,I)+ZZ*UIGP*NIB(IBG) OUT 99
      WRITE (6,104) RA,RF,NUCLID(J),RIAC(J,I),RIFC(J,I),RISC(J,I) OUT 100
25  CONTINUE OUT 101
      WRITE (6,111) RAP OUT 102
111 FORMAT(///10X,35HCUMULATIVE ABSORPTION PROBABILITY =,D13.6) OUT 103
      MIN=1 OUT 104
      MNO=KREG OUT 105
26  MAX=MNO (MNO,16) + MIN-1 OUT 106
      WRITE (6,106) IBG,(NX(I),I=MIN,MAX) OUT 107
106 FORMAT(1H1,//20X,50HREGIONAL INTERMEDIATE GROUP FLUXES FOR BROAD GOUT 108
      XROUP,I4, //9X,5HLOWER,/,16X,16I6) OUT 109
      WRITE (6,107) (LREG(I),I=MIN,MAX) OUT 110
107 FORMAT(3X,10HENERGY(EV),/,16X,16I6) OUT 111
      DO 35 I=LBGP,IBGP OUT 112
      MM=I+1 OUT 113
      M=(I-1)/100 OUT 114
      N=I-100*M OUT 115
      DO 30 J=MIN,MAX OUT 116
30  LLLL(J)=XAREA(J)*FLUX(J,N)*10000.+ 0.5 OUT 117
35  WRITE (6,108) I,ENGP(MM),(LLL(J),J=MIN,MAX) OUT 118
108 FORMAT(1H ,14,E12.5,16I6) OUT 119
      DO 40 I=MIN,MAX OUT 120
40  LLLL(I)=10000.*XAREA(I)*PHIRT(I)/XNIB+0.5 OUT 121
      WRITE (6,109) (LLL(I),I=MIN,MAX) OUT 122
109 FORMAT(1H ,2X,7HAVERAGE,7X,16I6) OUT 123
      IF(KFOIL)50,50,210 OUT 124
210 ZZ=1.0/(NIB(IBG)*NFI(IBG)) OUT 125
      DO 42 K=1,KFCIL OUT 126
      DO 41 I=1,KREG OUT 127
      AF(I,K)=AF(I,K)*ZZ OUT 128
      SSF(I,K)=SSF(I,K)*ZZ OUT 129
41  FF(I,K)=FF(I,K)*ZZ OUT 130
      WRITE(6,120) K,(I,AF(I,K),FF(I,K),SSF(I,K),I=1,KREG) OUT 131
120 FORMAT(///,5H FOIL,I3,/,
      11H INTERFACE, 11H RA(F) , 3X,7HRF(F) , 4X,7HRS(F) , OUT 132
      2           /(4X,I2,4X,3E12.5)) OUT 133
                                         OUT 134

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42  CONTINUE
50 PHITOT=0.000                                OUT 135
    ACS=0.000                                OUT 136
    FCS=0.000                                OUT 137
    SCS=0.000                                OUT 138
    DO 53 I=1,KREG                            OUT 139
53 PHIRT(I)=0.
    DO 55 I=1,KCOMP                            OUT 140
    PHICT(I)=0.
    DO 55 J=1,KMAT                            OUT 141
    RIAC(J,I)=0.
    RIFC(J,I)=0.
55 RISC(J,I)=0.
    IBG=IBG+1                                OUT 142
    JBG=1                                     OUT 143
    DO 56 I=1,KREG                            OUT 144
    DO 56 K=1,KFCIL                            OUT 145
    AF(I,K)=0.                                 OUT 146
    FF(I,K)=0.                                 OUT 147
56 CONTINUE
60 RETURN                                     OUT 148
END                                         OUT 149
SUBROUTINE XTRAP                           XT 1
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25),          XT 2
X      PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,XT 3
X SCSPGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20),    XT 4
X DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25)        XT 5
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW,   TR(62,62),TI(62,62)                  XT 6
COMMON/A/   FIV,SL(20,30), TEST,   SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), XT 7
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), XT 8
X      GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGNIN(300), XT 9
X      SIGMIN(300),     SIG(30),           XT 10
X      SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20),   XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) XT 11
COMMON/B/   UIGP,           CR(30),RAD(35),XT 12
X      RATIO(30),DIFX(30),   SPP(30),SPN(30),           XT 13
X      AREA(35),           FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000), XT 14
XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5),           AF(30,5),FF(30,5),           XT 15
X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25)                      XT 16
COMMON/C/
X      XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30),           XT 17
X      ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),RIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30), XT 18
X      XTEMP(30),       PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),XT 19
XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30),   AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), XT 20
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10),           XT 21
X      DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRT(30),   GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10), XT 22
X      GW4(10),HW3(10),HW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10 XT 23
COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300),           XT 24
X      NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS,           XT 25
X      NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, XT 26
X      IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), XT 27
X      NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20), XT 28
X      INUI(20,25),INUF(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ           XT 29
REAL*8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT, XT 30
X      PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSPGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL XT 31
REAL*8 DPS                                     XT 32
REAL*8 NUCLID                                  XT 33

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EQUIVALENCE (X,V1) XT 35
V7=0. XT 36
IF(X-.3)5,6,6 XT 37
5 V7 = XC* EXP(-18.2*X) XT 38
M=4 XT 39
GO TO 22 XT 40
6 IF(X-3.16)20,20,21 XT 41
20 M=0.633*(7.89-X) XT 42
GO TO 22 XT 43
21 M=1.+6.2/X XT 44
22 DO 1 I=1,M XT 45
V7 = V7 +WW3(I)* EXP( X*GX3(I)) XT 46
1 CONTINUE XT 47
2 RETURN XT 48
END XT 49
SUBROUTINE XTRAP4 XT4 1
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25), XT4 2
X PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,XT4 3
X SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20), XT4 4
X DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25) XT4 5
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW, TR(62,62),T1(62,62) XT4 6
COMMON/A/ F1V,SL(20,30), TEST, SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), XT4 7
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), XT4 8
X GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGNIN(300), XT4 9
X SIGMIN(300), SIG(30), XT4 10
X SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20), XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) XT4 11
COMMON/B/ UIGP, CR(30),RAD(35),XT4 12
X RATIO(30),DIFX(30), SPP(30),SPN(30), XT4 13
X AREA(35), FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000), XT4 14
XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5), AF(30,5),FF(30,5), XT4 15
X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25) XT4 16
COMMON/C/ XT4 17
X XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30), XT4 18
X ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),RIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30), XT4 19
X XTEMP(30), PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),XT4 20
XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30), AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), XT4 21
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10), XT4 22
X DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRI(30), GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10), XT4 23
X GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10 XT4 24
COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300), XT4 25
X NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS, XT4 26
X NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, XT4 27
X IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), XT4 28
X NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20), XT4 29
X INUI(20,25),INU(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ XT4 30
REAL*8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT, XT4 31
X PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL XT4 32
REAL*8 DPS XT4 33
REAL*8 NUCLID XT4 34
EQUIVALENCE (X,V2) XT4 35
V8=0. XT4 36
IF(X-3.64)20,20,21 XT4 37
20 M=0.549*(9.10-X) XT4 38
GO TO 22 XT4 39
21 M=1.+6.81/X XT4 40
22 DO 1 I=1,M XT4 41

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1 V8      =V8      +WW4(I)* EXP( X*GX4(I))          XT4   42
2 RETURN
END
FUNCTION E3(X)
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25),
X     PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,E3   2
X     SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20),    E3   3
X     DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25)       E3   4
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW,   TR(62,62),TI(62,62)       E3   5
COMMON/A/   F1,SL(20,30), TEST,      SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), E3   6
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), E3   7
X     GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGN(300), E3   8
X     SIGMIN(300),      SIG(30),      E3   9
X     SIGA2Z(20),SIGF2Z(20),      XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) E3  10
COMMON/B/   UIGP,                  SPP(30),SPN(30),      CR(30),RAD(35),E3  11
X     RATIO(30),DIFX(30),      FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000), E3  12
X     AREA(35),      AF(30,5),FF(30,5),      E3  13
XTAB(662),IOT,TT(60,5),      E3  14
X     V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25)       E3  15
COMMON/C/
X     XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30),      E3  16
X     ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),RIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30), E3  17
X     XTEMP(30),      PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),E3  18
XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30), AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), E3  19
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10),      E3  20
X     DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRT(30),      GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10), E3  21
X     GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10 E3  22
COMMON/D/K1,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300),
X     NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS,      E3  23
X     NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, E3  24
X     IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), E3  25
X     NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB      ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20), E3  26
X     INUI(20,25),INUF(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ      E3  27
REAL#8 NUCLID      E3  28
REAL#8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT, E3  29
X     PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL E3  30
REAL#8 DPS      E3  31
IF(X-2.)70,70,30      E3  32
30 IF(X-4.)71,71,31      E3  33
31 IF(X-6.4)111,111,160      E3  34
160 D=(X+3.)**2.
E3= EXP(-X)*(1.+(3./D)*(1.+(3.-2.*X)/D))/(X+3.)
C     ERROR IS 1/30 PERCENT OR LESS      E3  35
RETURN
70 XX=100.*X+1      E3  36
NFDEL=XX      E3  37
F1=XX-NFDEL      E3  38
E3=TAB(NFDEL)+(TAB(NFDEL+1)-TAB(NFDEL))*F1      E3  39
RETURN
71 XX=50.*X+101      E3  40
NFDEL=XX      E3  41
F1=XX-NFDEL      E3  42
112 E3=TAB(NFDEL)+(TAB(NFDEL+1)-TAB(NFDEL))*F1      E3  43
RETURN
111 XX=X*12.5+251      E3  44
NFDEL=XX      E3  45

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F1=XX-NFDEL E3 54
GO TO 112 E3 55
END E3 56
FUNCTION E4(X) E4 1
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25), E4 2
X PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,E4 3
X SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20), E4 4
X DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25) E4 5
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW, TR(62,62),TI(62,62) E4 6
COMMON/A/ F1V,SL(20,30), TEST, SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), E4 7
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), E4 8
X GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGNIN(300), E4 9
X SIGMIN(300), SIG(30), E4 10
X SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20), XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) E4 11
COMMON/B/ UIGP, CR(30),RAD(35),E4 12
X RATIO(30),DIFX(30), SPP(30),SPN(30), E4 13
X AREA(35), FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000), E4 14
XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5), AF(30,5),FF(30,5), E4 15
X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25) E4 16
COMMON/C/ E4 17
X XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30), E4 18
X ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),RIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30), E4 19
X XTEMP(30), PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),E4 20
XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30), AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), E4 21
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10), E4 22
X DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIRT(30), GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10), E4 23
X GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10 E4 24
COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300), E4 25
X NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS, E4 26
X NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, E4 27
X IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), E4 28
X NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20), E4 29
X INUI(20,25),INUF(20,25),NUX,NISO,KBSQ E4 30
REAL#* UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT, E4 31
X PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL E4 32
REAL#* DPS E4 33
REAL#* NUCLID E4 34
IF(X-2.)70,70,30 E4 35
30 IF(X-.1)71,71,31 E4 36
31 IF(X-6.4)111,111,160 E4 37
160 D=(X+.1)**2.
E4= EXP(-X)*(1.+(4./D)*(1.+(4.-2.*X)/D))/(X+4.)
RETURN E4 39
C ERROR IS 1/30 PERCENT OR LESS E4 40
70 XX=100.*X+332 E4 41
NFDEL=XX E4 42
F1=XX-NFDEL E4 43
E4=TAB(NFDEL)+(TAB(NFDEL+1)-TAB(NFDEL))*F1 E4 44
RETURN E4 45
71 XX=50.*X+432 E4 46
NFDEL=XX E4 47
F1=XX-NFDEL E4 48
112 E4=TAB(NFDEL)+(TAB(NFDEL+1)-TAB(NFDEL))*F1 E4 49
RETURN E4 50
111 XX=X*12.5+582 E4 51
NFDEL=XX E4 52
E4 53

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F1=XX-NFDEL E4 54
GO TO 112 E4 55
END E4 56
SUBROUTINE TABLE TAB 1
COMMON/E/NUCLID(20),UFGP,V(25),EXDU,UMAX(20,25),P1(20,25), TAB 2
X      PS(20,25),SOURCE(30),SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT,PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,TAB 3
X SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG(20,30),SIGFBG(20,30),SIGSBG(20,30),DS1(20), TAB 4
X DSMAX(20),ALP(20,25),SCL(20,30),DSL(20),DPS(20),BSQ(25) TAB 5
COMMON/QW/REZ,AIMZ,REW,AIMW, TR(62,62),TI(62,62) TAB 6
COMMON/A/   F1V,SL(20,30), TEST,   SIGP(20,30),XZETA(20,30), TAB 7
XSA(20,30),SF(20,30),SS(20,30),DEN(20,30),G(300),GN(300),GF(300), TAB 8
X GR(300),ER(300),XRES(300),SIGZ(300),GAMMA(300),SIGIN(300), TAB 9
X           SIGMIN(300),   SIG(30), TAB 10
X SIGA22(20),SIGF22(20),   XN,XC,ETOT,TOT3,WORK(60),P(30) TAB 11
COMMON/B/   UIGP,           CR(30),RAD(35),TAB 12
X RATIO(30),DIFX(30),     SPP(30),SPN(30), TAB 13
X AREA(35),       FLUX(30,100),FLUXCP(30,100),SCAT(40000), TAB 14
XTAB(662),TOT,TT(60,5),   AF(30,5),FF(30,5), TAB 15
X V11,V12,V13,SSF(30,5),USTR(25),DUSTR(25) TAB 16
COMMON/C/           TAB 17
X XAREAT,AREAT,RMAX(30), TAB 18
X ENGP(1001),RIAC(20,30),KIFC(20,30),RISC(20,30),TEMP(30), TAB 19
X XTEMP(30),       PHICT(30),PHI(30),PFLUX(30),TAB 20
XSIGTR(30),BARMU(30), AMU(20),SIGPOT(20),AREAC(30),XAREAC(30), TAB 21
XGX2(10),GW2(10),WW2(10), TAB 22
X DR(30),XAREA(30),PHIKT(30),   GX3(10),GX4(10),GW3(10), TAB 23
X GW4(10),WW3(10),WW4(10),V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10 TAB 24
COMMON/D/KI,KRES,NTEMP,INCLUD(300), TAB 25
X NEXT(20),LAST(20),NRES(20),INDEX, KS, TAB 26
X NU,NOPT,ISYM(30),III,KFOIL,KREG,KMAT,KCOMP,KGP,KBG,NPRINT,MORE, TAB 27
X IBGP,IFGP,IBG,JBG,NIB(25),NINT(30),MINT(30),LREG(35),NX(30), TAB 28
X NFI(25),TITLE(18),KB ,MULT(20,25),JNU(20),JMULT(20), TAB 29
X INUI(20,25),INUF(20,25),NOX,NISO,KBSQ TAB 30
REAL#8 UFGP,V,EXDU,UMAX,DS1,DSMAX,SOURCE,SDD,ACS,FCS,SCS,PHITOT, TAB 31
X PHIT,ACSGP,FCSGP,SCSGP,RAP,SIGABG,SIGFBG,SIGSBG,P1,PS,ALP,DSL TAB 32
REAL#8 DPS TAB 33
REAL#8 NUCLID TAB 34
C FORM TABLES TAB 35
1 DO 110 I=1,331 TAB 36
IF(I-201)450,450,400 TAB 37
450 ZZZZ=(I-1)*.01+.000000001 TAB 38
GO TO 500 TAB 39
400 IF(I-301)650,650,600 TAB 40
650 ZZZZ=(I-101)*.02 TAB 41
GO TO 500 TAB 42
600 ZZZZ=(I-251)*.08 TAB 43
500 IF(ZZZZ-1.)115,115,120 TAB 44
115 TAB(I) =-.57721566+.99999193*ZZZZ-.24991055*ZZZZ**2+.05519968* TAB 45
1 ZZZZ**3-.00976004*ZZZZ**4+.00107857*ZZZZ**5-ALOG(ZZZZ) TAB 46
GO TO 116 TAB 47
120 TAB(I) =( EXP(-ZZZZ)/ZZZZ)*(ZZZZ**4+8.573328740*ZZZZ**3+ TAB 48
1 18.05901697*ZZZZ**2+8.634760892*ZZZZ+.2677737343)/(ZZZZ**4+ TAB 49
2 9.573322345*ZZZZ**3 +25.63295615*ZZZZ**2+21.09965308*ZZZZ+ TAB 50
3 3.958496923) TAB 51
116 E2= EXP(-ZZZZ)-ZZZZ*TAB(I) TAB 52
TAB(I)=0.5*( EXP(-ZZZZ)-ZZZZ*E2) TAB 53

```

```

TAB(I+331)=0.33333333*( EXP(-ZZZ)-ZZZ*TAB(I))
C TAB(I) IS E3 WHILE TAB(I+331) IS E4 TAB 54
110 CONTINUE TAB 55
RETURN TAB 56
END TAB 57
FUNCTION EZ3(P,H) TAB 58
A=P+H EZ3 1
Z=A+H EZ3 2
Z2=Z*Z EZ3 3
HZ=H*H EZ3 4
FF2=(HZ*H/(1260.*Z))*(21.-HZ*(1.+Z*(1.+0.5*Z))/Z2) EZ3 5
EZ3=PE3(P) +PE3(A)+ EZ3 6
X .08333333333*( EXP(-Z)*((4.-2.*Z)/H)+3.-FF2) EZ3 7
X + E2(Z)*(H-3.*Z+(2.*Z*Z/H))) EZ3 8
RETURN EZ3 9
END EZ3 10
FUNCTION EZ4(P,H) EZ3 11
Z=P+H EZ4 1
HZ=H*(H/Z)**2 EZ4 2
EZ4=.08333333333*( EXP(-Z)*( (3.-Z)/H + 2. +HZ*(1.-Z)/60.) EZ4 3
1 +PE3(Z)*(Z*Z/H+H-2.*Z-HZ/30.))+E4(P) EZ4 4
RETURN EZ4 5
END EZ4 6
FUNCTION E2(Q) EZ4 7
USED BY EZ3 FOR SMALL Q EZ2 1
DIMENSION A(5) EZ2 2
DATA EZ2 3
X A/1.,0.,-.5, .0833333333,-.0138888889/ EZ2 4
X=Q+1.0E-20 EZ2 5
A(2)=-.4227843351+ ALOG(X) EZ2 6
E2=A(5)*X EZ2 7
DO 11 K=1,3 EZ2 8
L=5-K EZ2 9
E2=(E2+A(L))*X EZ2 10
11 CONTINUE EZ2 11
E2=E2+A(1) EZ2 12
RETURN EZ2 13
END EZ2 14
FUNCTION PE3(S) PE3 1
USED BY EZ3 FOR SMALL S PE3 2
DIMENSIUN B(7) PE3 3
DATA PE3 4
X B/-5,-1.,0.,0.1666666667,-.0208333333, .002777777778, PE3 5
X -.00034722222/ PE3 6
IF(S-.6)2,1,1 PE3 7
1 PE3=E3(S) PE3 8
RETURN PE3 9
C E3 TABLES FOR LESS THAN .6 NOT REQUIRED NOW PE3 10
2 X=S+1.0E-20 PE3 11
B(3)=-(.9227843351+ ALOG(X))/2. PE3 12
PE3=B(7)*X PE3 13
DO 11 K=1,5 PE3 14
L=7-K PE3 15
PE3=(PE3+B(L))*X PE3 16
11 CONTINUE PE3 17
PE3=PE3+B(1) PE3 18

```

```

RETURN
END
FUNCTION PFUNC(S)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
REAL*4 E3,T
DIMENSION B(8)
DATA
X   B/.5D0,-1.0D0,0.D0,.166666666667D0,-.0208333333333D0,
X.002777777777778D0,-.000347222222222,.0003968253968D0/
IF(S-.6)2,1,1
1 I=S
PFUNC=(.5-E3(T))/T
RETURN
2 IF(S)3,4,4
3 S=0.0D0
4 X=S+1.0D-20
B(3)=-(-.9227843350985D0+DLOG(X))*.500
PE3=B(8)*X
DO 11 K=1,6
L=8-K
PE3=(PE3+B(L))*X
11 CONTINUE
PFUNC=-PE3/X
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SYM(ISYM,DEN,AREA,KMAT,KREG,LREG)
DIMENSION ISYM(30),LREG(35),DEN(20,30),AREA(35)
DO 1 I=1,KREG
1 ISYM(I)=0
K=1
M=KREG-1
IF(M)62,62,2
2 DO 60 I=1,M
IJ=I+1
DO 60 J=IJ,KREG
II=I
JJ=J
10 DO 15 L=1,KMAT
TI=AREA(II)*DEN(L,LREG(II))
TJ=AREA(JJ)*DEN(L,LREG(JJ))
IF(TI-TJ)11,15,11
11 TT=AMAX1(TI,TJ)
IF(( ABS(TI-TJ))/TT-1.0E-6      )15,15,60
15 CONTINUE
IF(II-KREG)30,20,20
20 II=0
30 IF(JJ-1)40,40,50
40 JJ=KREG+1
50 II=II+1
JJ=JJ-1
IF(I-II)10,70,10
70 ISYM(K)=I
ISYM(K+1)=J
K=K+2
60 CONTINUE
K=K-1

```

	PE3	19
END	PE3	20
FUNCTION PFUNC(S)	PFU	1
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)	PFU	2
REAL*4 E3,T	PFU	3
DIMENSION B(8)	PFU	4
DATA	PFU	5
X   B/.5D0,-1.0D0,0.D0,.166666666667D0,-.0208333333333D0,	PFU	6
X.002777777777778D0,-.000347222222222,.0003968253968D0/	PFU	7
IF(S-.6)2,1,1	PFU	8
1 I=S	PFU	9
PFUNC=(.5-E3(T))/T	PFU	10
RETURN	PFU	11
2 IF(S)3,4,4	PFU	12
3 S=0.0D0	PFU	13
4 X=S+1.0D-20	PFU	14
B(3)=-(-.9227843350985D0+DLOG(X))*.500	PFU	15
PE3=B(8)*X	PFU	16
DO 11 K=1,6	PFU	17
L=8-K	PFU	18
PE3=(PE3+B(L))*X	PFU	19
11 CONTINUE	PFU	20
PFUNC=-PE3/X	PFU	21
RETURN	PFU	22
END	PFU	23
SUBROUTINE SYM(ISYM,DEN,AREA,KMAT,KREG,LREG)	SYM	1
DIMENSION ISYM(30),LREG(35),DEN(20,30),AREA(35)	SYM	2
DO 1 I=1,KREG	SYM	3
1 ISYM(I)=0	SYM	4
K=1	SYM	5
M=KREG-1	SYM	6
IF(M)62,62,2	SYM	7
2 DO 60 I=1,M	SYM	8
IJ=I+1	SYM	9
DO 60 J=IJ,KREG	SYM	10
II=I	SYM	11
JJ=J	SYM	12
10 DO 15 L=1,KMAT	SYM	13
TI=AREA(II)*DEN(L,LREG(II))	SYM	14
TJ=AREA(JJ)*DEN(L,LREG(JJ))	SYM	15
IF(TI-TJ)11,15,11	SYM	16
11 TT=AMAX1(TI,TJ)	SYM	17
IF(( ABS(TI-TJ))/TT-1.0E-6      )15,15,60	SYM	18
15 CONTINUE	SYM	19
IF(II-KREG)30,20,20	SYM	20
20 II=0	SYM	21
30 IF(JJ-1)40,40,50	SYM	22
40 JJ=KREG+1	SYM	23
50 II=II+1	SYM	24
JJ=JJ-1	SYM	25
IF(I-II)10,70,10	SYM	26
70 ISYM(K)=I	SYM	27
ISYM(K+1)=J	SYM	28
K=K+2	SYM	29
60 CONTINUE	SYM	30
K=K-1	SYM	31

```

IF(K)62,62,61                                SYM   32
61 WRITE(6,100) (ISYM(KK),KK=1,K)             SYM   33
100 FORMAT(/,42H THE FOLLOWING PAIRS ARE SYMMETRIC REGIONS./,(2016)) SYM   34
      GO TO 63                                 SYM   35
62 WRITE (6,101)                               SYM   36
101 FORMAT(/,21H NO SYMMETRIC REGIONS)        SYM   37
63 RETURN
      actual NLU          max size (30)
      END
      SUBROUTINE MATINV (A,N,B,M,DETERM,NMAX)
      working area
C      MATRIX INVERSION WITH ACCOMPANYING SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS MAT  1
C
C***** REMOVE NEXT STATEMENT IN SINGLE PRECISION VERSION MAT  2
C      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)           MAT  3
C      REAL*4 PIVOT                         MAT  4
C      DIMENSION A(NMAX,N),B(NMAX,M)         MAT  5
C      COMMON /F402/PIVOT(100),INDEX(100)     MAT  6
C
C      INITIALIZE DETERMINANT AND PIVOT ELEMENT ARRAY MAT  7
C
C      DETERM = 1.0                           MAT  8
C      DO 20 I=1,N                           MAT  9
C          PIVOT (I) = 0.0                     MAT 10
20 CONTINUE
C
C      PERFORM SUCCESSIVE PIVOT OPERATIONS (GRAND LOOP) MAT 11
C
C      DO 550 I=1,N                         MAT 12
C
C      SEARCH FOR PIVOT ELEMENT AND EXTEND DETERMINANT PARTIAL PRODUCT MAT 13
C
C      AMAX = 0.0                            MAT 14
C      DO 105 J=1,N                         MAT 15
C          IF (PIVOT(J).NE.0.0) GO TO 105    MAT 16
C          DO 100 K=1,N                     MAT 17
C              IF (PIVOT(K).NE.0.0) GO TO 100  MAT 18
C              TEMP = ABS(A(J,K))
C              IF (TEMP.LT.AMAX) GO TO 100    MAT 19
C              IROW = J                      MAT 20
C              ICOLUMN = K                  MAT 21
C              AMAX = TEMP                   MAT 22
100 CONTINUE
105 CONTINUE
      INDEX(I) = 4096*IROW+ICOLUMN          MAT 23
      J = IROW
      AMAX = A(J,ICOLUMN)
      DETERM = AMAX * DETERM                MAT 24
C
C      RETURN IF MATRIX IS SINGULAR (ZERO PIVOT) AFTER COLUMN INTERCHANGEMAT 25
C
C      IF (DETERM.EQ.0.0) GO TO 600          MAT 26
C
C      PIVOT(ICOLUMN) = AMAX                 MAT 27
C
C      INTERCHANGE ROWS TO PUT PIVOT ELEMENT ON DIAGONAL MAT 28
C
C

```

```

IF (IROW.EQ.ICOLUMN) GO TO 260
DETERM = -DETERM
DO 200 K=1,N
SWAP = A(J,K)
A(J,K) = A(ICOLUMN,K)
A(ICOLUMN,K) = SWAP
200 CONTINUE
IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 260
DO 250 K=1,M
SWAP = B(J,K)
B(J,K) = B(ICOLUMN,K)
B(ICOLUMN,K) = SWAP
250 CONTINUE
C      DIVIDE PIVOT ROW BY PIVOT ELEMENT
C
260 K = ICOLUMN
A(ICOLUMN,K) = 1.0
DO 300 K=1,N
A(ICOLUMN,K) = A(ICOLUMN,K)/AMAX
300 CONTINUE
IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 380
DO 370 K=1,M
B(ICOLUMN,K) = B(ICOLUMN,K)/AMAX
370 CONTINUE
C      REDUCE NON-PIVOT ROWS
380 DO 550 J=1,N
IF (J.EQ.ICOLUMN) GO TO 550
T = A(J,ICOLUMN)
A(J,ICOLUMN) = 0.0
DO 450 K=1,N
A(J,K) = A(J,K)-A(ICOLUMN,K)*T
450 CONTINUE
IF (M.LE.0) GO TO 550
DO 500 K=1,M
B(J,K) = B(J,K)-B(ICOLUMN,K)*T
500 CONTINUE
550 CONTINUE
C      INTERCHANGE COLUMNS AFTER ALL PIVOT OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN PERFORMED
600 DO 710 I=1,N
I1 = N+1-I
K = INDEX(I1)/4096
ICOLUMN = INDEX(I1)-4096*K
IF (K.EQ.ICOLUMN) GO TO 710
DO 705 J=1,N
SWAP = A(J,K)
A(J,K) = A(J,ICOLUMN)
A(J,ICOLUMN) = SWAP
705 CONTINUE
710 CONTINUE
C      RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE QUICKW
COMMON/QW/AX,Y,REW,AIMW,TR(62,62),TI(62,62)
X=AX
TEST=X*X+Y*Y
IF (TEST.LT.36.) GO TO 10
IF (TEST.LT.144.) GO TO 2
IF (TEST.LT.10000.) GO TO 3
A1=0.5641896/TEST
REW=Y*A1
AIMW=X*A1
RETURN
10 AKI=SIGN(1.0,AX)
X=ABS(AX)
II=X*10.
JJ=Y*10.
I=II+2
J=JJ+2
N=J-1
P=10.*X-II
Q=10.*Y-JJ
15 P2=P*P
Q2=Q*Q
PQ=P*Q
HP=.5*P
HQ=.5*Q
HQ2=.5*Q2
HP2=.5*P2
A1=HQ2-HQ
A2=HP2-HP
A3=1.+PQ-P2-Q2
A4=HP2-PQ+HP
A5=HQ2-PQ+HQ
REW=A1*TR(I,N)+A2*TR(I-1,J)+A3*TR(I,J)+A4*TR(I+1,J)+A5*TR(I,J+1) QKW 33
1+PQ*TR(I+1,J+1) QKW 34
5 AIMW=AKI*(1
1 A1*TI(I,N)+A2*TI(I-1,J)+A3*TI(I,J)+A4*TI(I+1,J)+A5*TI(I,J+1) QKW 36
2)+PQ*TI(I+1,J+1) QKW 37
RETURN
2 A1=(X+Y)*(X-Y)
A2=2.*X*Y
A3=A2*A2
A4=A1-.2752551
A5=A1-2.724745
D1=.5124242/(A4*A4+A3)
D2=.05176536/( A5*A5+A3)
D12A2=(D1+D2)*A2
DADA=D1*A4+D2*A5
REW=D12A2*X-Y*DADA
7 AIMW=D12A2*Y+X*DADA
RETURN
3 A1=2.*(X+Y)*(X-Y)
A2=4.*X*Y
A22=A2*A2
A4=A1-1.
A42=A4*A4
U1=1.1283792/(A42+A22) QKW 56

```

```

REW=D1*(A2*X-A4*Y) QKW 57
AIMW=1.1283792/(A4*X+A2*Y) QKW 58
C SECUND TERM OF THE CONTINUED FRACTION QKW 59
A5=A42- 4.*A4-A22-2. QKW 60
A52=A5*A5 QKW 61
A6=A2*(A4+A4-4. ) QKW 62
A62=A6*A6 QKW 63
D1= 1./(A52+A62) QKW 64
A1=1. +(A5+A5)*D1 QKW 65
A2=D1*(A6+A6) QKW 66
REW=REW*A1+AIMW*A2 QKW 67
AIMW=AIMW*A1-REW*A2 QKW 68
RETURN QKW 69
END QKW 70
//L.SYSLMOD DD DSN=TEMP.APORABID(RABIDAI),DISP=(NEW,CATLG),UNIT=DKTEMP
//X.FT05F001 DD DDNAME=SYSIN X
//X.FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=(RECFM=FBA,LRECL=132,BLKSIZE=1584),
//           SPACE=(1584,(60,60)) X
//X.FTC8F001 DD DSN=TEMP.GLGATRTI,DISP=SHR,UNIT=DKTEMP,
//           DCB=(RECFM=VB,LRECL=500,BLKSIZE=5004),SPACE=(TRK,(5,1)) X
//X.SYSIN DD *

```

## APPENDIX D

### Sample Problems

#### 1. Description of Problems

The first problem is the simplest possible case: homogeneous, one material, one resonance, and no absorption (obtained by setting  $G = 0$  for the resonance, and zero background-absorption cross section). Physically, the flux must remain constant at unity. The output intermediate-group fluxes are scaled by 10,000 and rounded to the closest integral value.

The unit cell for the second problem consists of two compositions, each subdivided into four regions. Composition 1 is  $^{238}\text{U}$ , and composition 2 is  $^{12}\text{C}$ . An infinitely thin  $^{238}\text{U}$  foil will sample interface conditions.

The third problem is a representation of the core of ZPR-3 Assemblies 53 and 54. The compositions are:

- a. Drawer + matrix + matrix + drawer
- b. Four carbon plates
- c. Cladding
- d. ZPR fuel plate
- e. Cladding
- f. Six carbon plates
- g. Cladding
- h. SEFOR fuel plate
- i. Cladding
- j. Three carbon plates

This case is one of a series of problems designed to calculate  $^{238}\text{U}$  capture rates across the cell at positions corresponding to those used in an activation-foil scan. The activation-foil scan experiment and the procedure used to calculate the scan will now be described briefly with a comparison of results.

In the experiments, depleted-uranium foils were irradiated in the cell locations as shown in Fig. 3. The foils were counted by a Ge(Li) gamma-ray spectrometer. The activations were obtained from three gamma rays (209.8, 228.2, and 277.6 keV) which follow the beta decay of  $^{239}\text{Np}$ . The experimental errors of  $\pm 1.5\%$  include a  $\pm 0.4\%$  contribution from statistics.

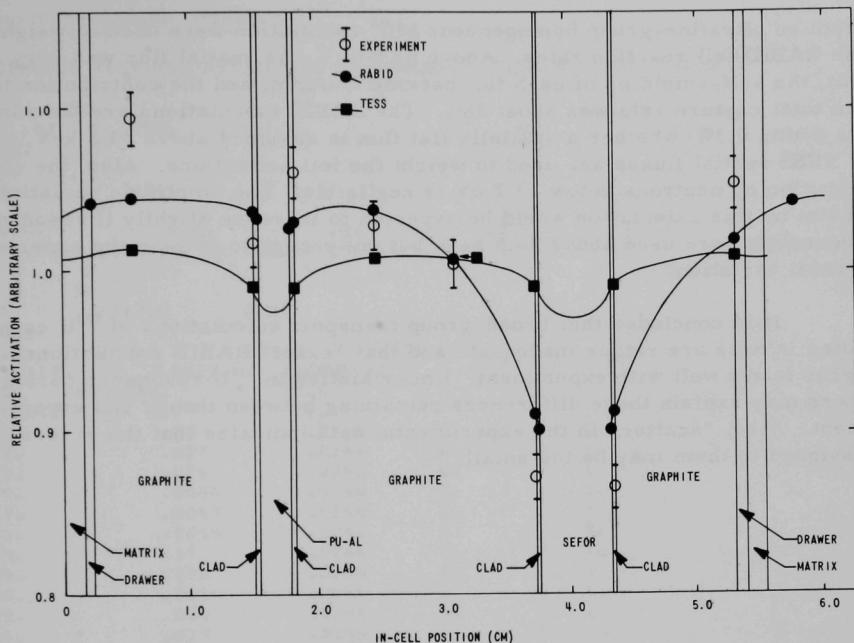


Fig. 3.  $^{238}\text{U}$  In-cell Capture Rates in ZPR-3 Assemblies 53 and 54. ANL Neg. No. Id-103-A11290.

Heterogeneously self-shielded,  $^{238}\text{U}$  epithermal-group neutron cross sections generated by MC<sup>2</sup> were used by the TESS transport code in a one-dimensional, double S<sub>12</sub> cell calculation. The amplitude variation exhibited by this calculation was clearly too small, because the self-shielding of each foil was inadequately accounted for.

Essentially "exact" calculations of the reaction rates in each foil were obtained from the integral transport code RABID. Uranium-238 capture cross sections in the energy range from 24.8 to 3.35 keV (a span of 8 MC<sup>2</sup> fine groups, each 0.25 lethargy unit wide) were obtained from statistically generated resolved resonance sequences for ( $\ell, J$ ) states of  $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ ,  $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ , and  $(\frac{3}{2}, 1)$ . The Schmidt tabulation was used for both the unresolved and the resolved resonance parameters. The resonance sequences were centered on each MC<sup>2</sup> fine group. Resolved  $^{238}\text{U}$  resonances were used from 3.35 keV down to 13.7 eV. Resolved resonances for aluminum, iron, chromium, and nickel were used over 24.8 keV to 13.7 eV. Smooth cross sections for  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  were used down to 275 eV, below which resolved resonance parameters were used. Similarly,  $^{240}\text{Pu}$  was accounted for by smooth cross sections above 130 eV, and resolved resonances below. Fine-group fluxes

from an ultrafine-group homogeneous MC<sup>2</sup> calculation were used to weight the RABID foil reaction rates. Above 24.8 keV, the spatial flux was very flat, the self-shielding of each foil became uniform, and the contribution to the total capture rate was about 28%. The RABID calculations are the same (to within 0.3%) whether a spatially flat flux is assumed above 24.8 keV, or if TESS spatial fluxes are used to weight the foil activations. Also, the contribution by neutrons below 13.7 eV is negligible. The amplitude variation shown by this calculation would be expected to increase slightly if resonance sequences were used above 24.8 keV, but not enough to display the experimental variation.

It is concluded that broad-group transport calculations of <sup>238</sup>U capture rates in foils are rather inadequate and that "exact" RABID calculations agree fairly well with experiment. Uncertainties in <sup>238</sup>U resonance parameters may explain those differences remaining between theory and experiment. Also, "scatter" in the experimental data indicates that the errors assigned to them may be too small.

## 2. Input for Sample Problems

HOMOGENEOUS TEST--NO ABSORPTION OR LEAKAGE.							FLUX	MUST STAY FLAT.
1	1	1	1	30	1	3	1	1
30	50							
.02	1000.		0.		0		0	
300.								
1	1.							
A-200	1	200.		1.		0.		
1.								
10000.		.01		.01		.00	0.	
PLATE, FOIL EQUIVALENCE THEORY CHECK	1/8	IN	U-238	1 IN C			8 REGION	
8	2	2	1	5	1	4	1	1
5	50							0
0.01	2613.0		0.01			1	1	
.001								
293.0	293.0		293.0		293.0			
4	.3175	4	2.8575		1.000E-10			
U 238	66	238.		10.6				
.042	0.		1.					
1245.		.23		.0246	0.		1.	
1267.		.027		.0246	0.		1.	
1273.		.029		.0246	0.		1.	
1299.		.0036		.0246	0.		1.	
1317.		.0047		.0246	0.		1.	
1336.		.0015		.0246	0.		1.	
1393.		.17		.0246	0.		1.	
1405.		.082		.0246	0.		1.	
1420.		.011		.0246	0.		1.	
1428.		.034		.0246	0.		1.	
1444.		.023		.0246	0.		1.	
1474.		.0805		.0246	0.		1.	
1523.		.21		.0246	0.		1.	
1546.		.002		.0246	0.		1.	
1550.		.002		.0246	0.		1.	
1565.		.0024		.0246	0.		1.	
1623.		.09		.0246	0.		1.	
1638.		.0404		.0246	0.		1.	
1662.		.16		.0246	0.		1.	
1688.		.07		.0246	0.		1.	
1709.		.05		.0246	0.		1.	
1723.		.014		.0246	0.		1.	
1756.		.07		.0246	0.		1.	
1782.		.5		.0246	0.		1.	
1798.		.0021		.0246	0.		1.	
1808.		.017		.0246	0.		1.	
1846.		.0133		.0246	0.		1.	
1902.		.0209		.0246	0.		1.	
1917.		.0219		.0246	0.		1.	
1969.		.577		.0246	0.		1.	
1975.		.467		.0246	0.		1.	
2024.		.202		.0246	0.		1.	
2031.		.0496		.0246	0.		1.	
2089.		.0137		.0246	0.		1.	
2097.		.0101		.0246	0.		1.	
2124.		.0046		.0246	0.		1.	
2146.		.0347		.0246	0.		1.	
2153.		.1760		.0246	0.		1.	

2172.	.0023	.0246	0.	1.		48
2186.	.365	.0246	0.	1.		49
2194.	.0023	.0246	0.	1.		50
2201.	.113	.0246	0.	1.		51
2230.	.C047	.0246	0.	1.		52
2236.	.0047	.0246	0.	1.		53
2242.	.C014	.0246	0.	1.		54
2259.	.0656	.0246	0.	1.		55
2266.	.145	.0246	0.	1.		56
2281.	.11	.0246	0.	1.		57
2289.	.C024	.0246	0.	1.		58
2302.	.C0096	.0246	0.	1.		59
2316.	.0144	.0246	0.	1.		60
2337.	.C0483	.0246	0.	1.		61
2352.	.063	.0246	0.	1.		62
2356.	.0631	.0246	0.	1.		63
2393.	.0112	.0246	0.	1.		64
2410.	.C0441	.0246	0.	1.		65
2427.	.C813	.0246	0.	1.		66
2446.	.111	.0246	0.	1.		67
2454.	.C0247	.0246	0.	1.		68
2490.	.0549	.0246	0.	1.		69
2521.	.C1	.0246	0.	1.		70
2549.	.343	.0246	0.	1.		71
2559.	.217	.0246	0.	1.		72
2581.	.244	.0246	0.	1.		73
2599.	.561	.0246	0.	1.		74
2604.	.C025	.0246	0.	1.		75
C 12 0 12.	4.7					76
0.	.075	0.				77
U-238 FUILS IN ZPR-3 ASSY 53		C-17		RESONANCE SET-02		1
12 9 10 5	10 1	3	1	1 1		2
10 12						3
.0008457 21967.5	0.001	1				4
300.	300.	300.	300.	300.		5
300.	300.	300.	300.	300.		6
300.						7
1 .4661 1 1.7361 1 1.76658 1 2.02312 1 2.0536						8
3 3.9586 1 3.98908 1 4.56312 1 4.5936 1 5.5461						9
0.0127						10
U-238 20 238. 10.6 0.0 0.0						11
0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0						12
0.0 0.0 0.0308768 0.0 0.0						13
0.0476						14
2.17871E 04 8.70641E-04 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						15
2.17964E 04 2.60020E-02 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						16
2.18056E 04 1.60871E-04 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						17
2.18149E 04 4.23203E-03 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						18
2.18241E 04 9.03192E-03 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						19
2.18334E 04 5.57224E-03 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						20
2.18426E 04 2.20094E-03 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						21
2.18519E 04 2.111191E-02 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						22
2.18611E 04 7.17102E-03 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						23
2.18704E 04 3.26603E-02 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						24
2.18796E 04 1.90628E-05 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						25
2.18889E 04 5.65034E-02 2.46000E-02 0.0 -2.00000E 00 1 1 2						26

2.18981E	04	3.13407E-03	2.46000E-02	0.0	-2.00000E 00	1	1	2	27
2.19074E	04	1.72296E-02	2.46000E-02	0.0	-2.00000E 00	1	1	2	28
2.19166E	04	1.13291E-02	2.46000E-02	0.0	-2.00000E 00	1	1	2	29
2.19259E	04	4.19695E-02	2.46000E-02	0.0	-2.00000E 00	1	1	2	30
2.19351E	04	1.40241E-02	2.46000E-02	0.0	-2.00000E 00	1	1	2	31
2.19444E	04	4.47596E-04	2.46000E-02	0.0	-2.00000E 00	1	1	2	32
2.19536E	04	9.06997E-02	2.46000E-02	0.0	-2.00000E 00	1	1	2	33
2.19629E	04	1.46722E-03	2.46000E-02	0.0	-2.00000E 00	1	1	2	34
AL	2	27.	1.4	0.0018	0.0				35
				.002936					36
0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0				37
5.90600E	03	2.00000E 01		0.0	0.0	4.16700E-01			38
3.50400E	04	1.50000E 03		0.0	0.0	5.83300E-01			39
FE	6	55.8500	5.22		0.0	0.0			40
0.035370		0.0	0.061970		0.0	0.061970			41
0.		.06197	0.	.06197					42
									43
1.15000E	03	5.60000E-02	6.73000E-01		0.0	9.16800E-01			44
3.90000E	03	2.20000E 02	1.0		0.0	2.17000E-02			45
6.00000E	03	4.20000E 02	1.7		0.0	2.17000E-02			46
8.00000E	03	1.00000E 03	3.0		0.0	5.84000E-02			47
2.70000E	04	0.0	6.0		0.0	2.17000E-02			48
2.83000E	04	1.67000E 03	1.5		0.0	9.16800E-01			49
CR	5	52.01	3.71		0.0	0.0			50
0.00880		0.0	0.015410		0.0	0.01541			51
0.		.01541	0.	.01541					52
									53
4.25000E	03	1.00000E 02	0.0		0.0	5.96000E-02			54
6.60000E	03	1.70000E 03	3.0		0.0	4.31000E-02			55
2.35000E	04	4.90000E 02	0.0		0.0	2.38000E-02			56
2.65000E	04	5.00000E 02	0.0		0.0	2.38000E-02			57
2.87000E	04	5.10000E 02	0.0		0.0	4.31000E-02			58
NI	4	58.7	6.57		0.0	0.0			59
0.00385		0.0	0.00675		0.0	.00675			60
0.		.00675	0.	.00675					61
									62
4.60000E	03	1.30000E 03	0.0		0.0	3.66000E-02			63
1.25000E	04	2.60000E 03	0.0		0.0	2.61600E-01			64
1.55000E	04	1.54000E 03	0.0		0.0	6.77600E-01			65
2.87000E	04	1.11000E 03	0.0		0.0	2.61600E-01			66
PU-240	0	240.00	13.180	199.00	0.0				67
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00135160	0.0				68
	0.0	0.0	6.62280E-04		0.0	0.0			69
									70
									71
PU-239	0	239.00	10.320	662.00	0.0				72
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0284290	0.0				73
	0.0	0.0	7.07625E-03		0.0	0.0			74
									75
MU	0	96.000	7.0000	69.400	0.0				76
0.									77
0.		0.	.002463						78
0.									79
C	0	12.	4.7						80
0.		.08183	0.	0.	0.	.08183			81
.08183		0.	0.	0.	.08183				82
0.									83

/\*

3. Output from Sample Problems

RABID  
HOMOGENEOUS TEST--NO ABSORPTION OR LEAKAGE. FLUX MUST STAY FLAT.

NO. CELL REGIONS = 1  
NO. COMPOSITIONS = 1  
NO. BROAD GROUPS = 1  
NO. INTERMEDIATE GROUPS = 30

NO. MATERIALS = 1  
NO. RESONANT MATERIALS = 1  
LETHARGY WIDTH INTER. GROUP = 0.200000E-01  
RESONANCE TEST = 0.0 (BARNs) NOPT= 3 KFOIL= 0

RESONANT MATERIALS HAVE BROAD-GROUP-DEPENDENT ABSORPTION AND FISSION CROSS SECTIONS

REGION/COMPOSITION/OUTER DIMENSION/TEMPERATURE

1  
1  
1.00000  
300.00

MATERIAL RES. MASS SIG POT SIG A 1/V SIG F 1/V  
A-200 1 0.20000E 03 0.10000E 01 0.0 0.0

ISOTOPE 1  
0.10000E 01

BROAD GROUP NO. INTER. GROUPS NO. FINE GP/INTER GP MAXIMUM ENERGY (EV) MINIMUM ENERGY (EV) BUCKLING  
1 30 50 0.1000E 04 0.5488E 03 0.0

NUMBER OF FINE GROUPS USED TO LETHARGY-AVERAGE SCATTERING RATES FOR EACH MATERIAL

BROAD GROUP NO.= 1  
A-200 1

## RESONANCE PARAMETERS

MATERIAL  
A-200ENERGY(EV)  
0.10000E 05GAMMA N (EV)  
0.10000E-01GAMMA GAMMA (EV)  
0.10000E-01GAMMA F (EV)  
0.0

0.0

G

NO SYMMETRIC REGIONS

HOMOGENEOUS TEST--NO ABSORPTION OR LEAKAGE. FLUX MUST STAY FLAT.

SUMMARY FOR BROAD GROUP 1 0.10000E 04 EV TO 0.54881E 03 EV

AVERAGE	SIGMA A	SIGMA F	SIGMA S	FLUX
CELL	0.0	0.0	0.10000D 01	0.99999D 00
COMPOSITION 1	MATERIAL			0.99999E 00
RA= 0.0	RF= 0.0	A-200	0.0	0.10000E 01

CUMULATIVE ABSORPTION PROBABILITY = 0.0

## REGIONAL INTERMEDIATE GROUP FLUXES FOR BROAD GROUP 1

ENERGY(EV)	LOWER	1
1	1	
1 0.98020E 03	10000	
2 0.96079E 03	10000	
3 0.94176E 03	10000	
4 0.92312E 03	10000	
5 0.90484E 03	10000	
6 0.88692E 03	10000	
7 0.86936E 03	10000	
8 0.85214E 03	10000	
9 0.83527E 03	10000	
10 0.81873E 03	10000	
11 0.80252E 03	10000	
12 0.78663E 03	10000	
13 0.77105E 03	10000	
14 0.75578E 03	10000	
15 0.74082E 03	10000	
16 0.72615E 03	10000	
17 0.71177E 03	10000	
18 0.69768E 03	10000	
19 0.68386E 03	10000	
20 0.67032E 03	10000	
21 0.65705E 03	10000	
22 0.64404E 03	10000	
23 0.63128E 03	10000	
24 0.61878E 03	10000	
25 0.60653E 03	10000	
26 0.59452E 03	10000	
27 0.58275E 03	10000	
28 0.57121E 03	10000	
29 0.55990E 03	10000	
30 0.54881E 03	10000	
AVERAGE	10000	

TIME= 2.213 SEC.

RABID  
PLATE, FOIL EQUIVALENCE THEORY CHECK 1/8 IN U-238 1 IN C 8 REGION

NO. CELL REGIONS = 8  
NO. COMPOSITIONS = 2  
NO. BROAD GROUPS = 1  
NO. INTERMEDIATE GROUPS = 5

NO. MATERIALS = 2  
NO. RESONANT MATERIALS = 1  
LETHARGY WIDTH INTER. GROUP = 0.100000E-01  
RESONANCE TEST = 0.100E-01 (BARNs) NOPT= 4 KFOIL= 1

RESONANT MATERIALS HAVE BROAD-GROUP-DEPENDENT ABSORPTION AND FISSION CROSS SECTIONS

REGION/COMPOSITION/OUTER DIMENSION/TEMPERATURE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
0.07937	0.15875	0.23812	0.31750	0.95250	1.58750	2.22250	2.85750
293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00

FOIL	COMPOSITION	THICKNESS	TEMPERATURE
1	3	0.10000E-09	293.000

MATERIAL	RES.	MASS	SIG POT	SIG A 1/V	SIG F 1/V
U 238	66	0.23800E 03	0.10600E 02	0.0	0.0
C 12	0	0.12000E 02	0.47000E 01	0.0	0.0

ISOTOPE	1	0.42000E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
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ISOTOPE	2	0.0	0.75000E-01	0.0
---------	---	-----	-------------	-----

BROAD GROUP	NO. INTER. GROUPS	NO. FINE GP/INTER GP	MAXIMUM ENERGY (EV)	MINIMUM ENERGY (EV)	BUCKLING
1	5	50	0.2613E 04	0.2486E 04	0.1000E-02

NUMBER OF FINE GROUPS USED TO LETHARGY-AVERAGE SCATTERING RATES FOR EACH MATERIAL

BROAD GROUP NO.= 1

U 238	1
C 12	1

## RESONANCE PARAMETERS

MATERIAL	ENERGY(EV)	GAMMA N (EV)	GAMMA GAMMA (EV)	GAMMA F (EV)	G
U 238	0.12450E 04	0.23000E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.12670E 04	0.27000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.12730E 04	0.29000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.12990E 04	0.36000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.13170E 04	0.47000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.13360E 04	0.15000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.13930E 04	0.17000E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.14050E 04	0.82000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.14200E 04	0.11000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.14280E 04	0.34000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.14440E 04	0.23000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.14740E 04	0.80500E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.15230E 04	0.21000E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.15460E 04	0.20000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.15500E 04	0.20000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.15650E 04	0.24000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.16230E 04	0.90000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.16380E 04	0.40400E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.16620E 04	0.16000E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.16880E 04	0.70000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.17090E 04	0.50000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.17230E 04	0.14000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.17560E 04	0.70000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.17820E 04	0.50000E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.17980E 04	0.21000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.18080E 04	0.17000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.18460E 04	0.13300E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.19020E 04	0.20900E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.19170E 04	0.21900E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.19690E 04	0.57700E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.19750E 04	0.46700E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
I 238	0.20240E 04	0.20200E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.20310E 04	0.49600E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.20890E 04	0.13700E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.20970E 04	0.10100E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.21240E 04	0.46000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.21460E 04	0.34700E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.21530E 04	0.17600E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.21720E 04	0.23000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.21860E 04	0.36500E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.21940E 04	0.23000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.22010E 04	0.11300E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.22300E 04	0.47000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.22360E 04	0.47000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.22420E 04	0.14000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.22590E 04	0.65600E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.22660E 04	0.14500E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.22810E 04	0.11000E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.22890E 04	0.24000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.23020E 04	0.96000E-03	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.23160E 04	0.14400E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.23370E 04	0.48300E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01
U 238	0.23520E 04	0.63000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.1000E 01

U 238	0.23560E 04	0.63100E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.23930E 04	0.11200E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.24100E 04	0.44100E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.24270E 04	0.81300E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.24460E 04	0.11100E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.24540E 04	0.24700E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.24900E 04	0.54900E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.25210E 04	0.10000E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.25490E 04	0.34300E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.25590E 04	0.21700E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.25810E 04	0.24400E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.25990E 04	0.56100E 00	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01
U 238	0.26040E 04	0.25000E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	0.10000E 01

THE FOLLOWING PAIRS ARE SYMMETRIC REGIONS

1      4      2      3      5      8      6      7

PLATE, FOIL EQUIVALENCE THEORY CHECK 1/8 IN U-238 1 IN C            8 REGION

SUMMARY FOR BROAD GROUP 1            0.26130E 04 EV TO 0.24856E 04 EV

AVERAGE CELL	SIGMA A	SIGMA F	SIGMA S	FLUX
COMPOSITION 1 RA= 0.31196E-01      RF= 0.0	0.29647D-02	0.0	0.38710D 00	0.98211D 00
2 RA= 0.0      RF= 0.0	U 238      C 12	0.64542E 00      0.0	0.15926E 02      0.47000E 01	0.96669E 00      0.98403E 00

CUMULATIVE ABSORPTION PROBABILITY = 0.2919760-02

## REGIONAL INTERMEDIATE GROUP FLUXES FOR BROAD GROUP 1

LOWER		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ENERGY(EV)		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
1	0.25870E 04	8549	8325	8325	8549	9157	9337	9337	9157
2	0.25613E 04	9987	9822	9822	9987	9999	9941	9941	9999
3	0.25358E 04	9068	8799	8799	9068	9445	9510	9510	9445
4	0.25105E 04	11144	11168	11168	11144	10685	10464	10464	10685
5	0.24856E 04	9913	9897	9897	9913	9934	9932	9932	9934
AVERAGE		9732	9602	9602	9732	9844	9837	9837	9844

FOIL 1

INTERFACE	RA(F)	RF(F)	RS(F)
1	0.59221E 00	0.0	0.14942E 02
2	0.54922E 00	0.0	0.14359E 02
3	0.59221E 00	0.0	0.14942E 02
4	0.88561E 00	0.0	0.19195E 02
5	0.10821E 01	0.0	0.21627E 02
6	0.11212E 01	0.0	0.22132E 02
7	0.10821E 01	0.0	0.21627E 02
8	0.88561E 00	0.0	0.19195E 02

TIME= 73.332 SEC.

RABID U-238 FOILS IN ZPR-3 ASSY 53 C-17 RESONANCE SET-02

NO. CELL REGIONS = 12 NO. MATERIALS = 9  
NO. COMPOSITIONS = 10 NO. RESONANT MATERIALS = 5  
NO. BROAD GROUPS = 1 LETHARGY WIDTH INTER. GROUP = 0.845700E-03  
NO. INTERMEDIATE GROUPS = 10 RESONANCE TEST = 0.100E-02 (BARNs) NOPT= 3 KFOIL= 1

## RESONANT MATERIALS HAVE BROAD-GROUP-DEPENDENT ABSORPTION AND FISSION CROSS SECTIONS

**REGION/COMPOSITION/OUTER DIMENSION/TEMPERATURE**

FOIL	COMPOSITION	THICKNESS	TEMPERATURE
1	11	0.12700E-01	300.000

MATERIAL	RES.	MASS	SIG	POT	SIG A	I/V	SIG F	I/V
U-238	20	0.23800E 03	0.10600E	02	0.0		0.0	
AL	2	0.27000E	02	0.14000E	01	0.18000E-02	0.0	
FE	6	0.55850E	02	0.52200E	01	0.0		0.0
CR	5	0.52010E	02	0.37100E	01	0.0		0.0
NI	4	0.58700E	02	0.65700E	01	0.0		0.0
PU-240	0	0.24000E	03	0.13180E	02	0.19900E	03	0.0
PU-239	0	0.23900E	03	0.10320E	02	0.66200E	03	0.0
MO	0	0.96000E	02	0.70000E	01	0.69400E	02	0.0
C	0	0.12000E	02	0.47000E	01	0.0		0.0

ISOTOPE	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.30877E-01	0.0	0.0
		0.47600E-01							

**ISOTOPE**      **3**  
0.35370E-01 0.0      0.61970E-01 0.0      0.61970E-01 0.0      0.61970E-01 0.0      0.61970E-01 0.0  
0.0

ISOTOPE 4  
0.8800E-02 0.0 0.15410E-01 0.0 0.15410E-01 0.0 0.15410E-01 0.0 0.15410E-01 0.0  
0.0

ISOTOPE	5						
0.38500E-02	0.0	0.67500E-02	0.0	0.67500E-02	0.0	0.67500E-02	0.0
0.0							
ISOTOPE	6						
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.13516E-02	0.0	0.0	0.66228E-03	0.0
0.0							
ISOTOPE	7						
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.28429E-01	0.0	0.0	0.70762E-02	0.0
0.0							
ISOTOPE	8						
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.24630E-02	0.0
0.0							
ISOTOPE	9						
0.0	0.81830E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.81830E-01	0.0	0.0
0.0							
BROAD GROUP		NO. INTER. GROUPS		NO. FINE GP/INTER GP		MAXIMUM ENERGY (EV)	
1		10		12		0.2197E 05	
						0.2178E 05	
							BUCKLING
							0.0

100

#### NUMBER OF FINE GROUPS USED TO LETHARGY-AVERAGE SCATTERING RATES FOR EACH MATERIAL

BROAD GROUP NO.=	1
U-238	1
AL	2
FE	1
CR	1
NI	1
PU-240	1
PU-239	1
MO	1
C	4

## RESONANCE PARAMETERS

MATERIAL	ENERGY (EV)	GAMMA N (EV)	GAMMA GAMMA (EV)	GAMMA F (EV)	G
U-238	0.21787E 05	0.87064E-03	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21796E 05	0.26002E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21806E 05	0.16087E-03	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21815E 05	0.42320E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21824E 05	0.90319E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21833E 05	0.55722E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21843E 05	0.22009E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21852E 05	0.21119E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21861E 05	0.71710E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21870E 05	0.32660E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21880E 05	0.19063E-04	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21889E 05	0.56503E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21898E 05	0.31341E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21907E 05	0.17230E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21917E 05	0.11329E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21926E 05	0.41969E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21935E 05	0.14024E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21944E 05	0.44760E-03	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21954E 05	0.90700E-01	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
U-238	0.21963E 05	0.14672E-02	0.24600E-01	0.0	-0.20000E 01
AL	0.59060E 04	0.20000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.41670E 00
AL	0.35040E 05	0.15000E 04	0.0	0.0	0.58330E 00
FE	0.11500E 04	0.56000E-01	0.67300E 00	0.0	0.91680E 00
FE	0.39000E 04	0.22000E 03	0.10000E 01	0.0	0.21700E-01
FE	0.60000E 04	0.42000E 03	0.17000E 01	0.0	0.21700E-01
FE	0.80000E 04	0.10000E 04	0.30000E 01	0.0	0.58400E-01
FE	0.27000E 05	0.0	0.60000E 01	0.0	0.21700E-01
FE	0.28300E 05	0.16700E 04	0.15000E 01	0.0	0.91680E 00
CR	0.42500E 04	0.10000E 03	0.0	0.0	0.59600E-01
CR	0.66000E 04	0.17000E 04	0.30000E 01	0.0	0.43100E-01
CR	0.23500E 05	0.49000E 03	0.0	0.0	0.23800E-01
CR	0.26500E 05	0.50000E 03	0.0	0.0	0.23800E-01
CR	0.28700E 05	0.51000E 03	0.0	0.0	0.43100E-01
NI	0.46000E 04	0.13000E 04	0.0	0.0	0.36600E-01
NI	0.12500E 05	0.26000E 04	0.0	0.0	0.26160E 00
NI	0.15500E 05	0.15400E 04	0.0	0.0	0.67760E 00
NI	0.28700E 05	0.11100E 04	0.0	0.0	0.26160E 00

NO SYMMETRIC REGIONS

SUMMARY FOR BROAD GROUP 1      0.21968E 05 EV TO 0.21783E 05 EV

AVERAGE		SIGMA A	SIGMA F	SIGMA S	FLUX
CELL		0.24082D-02	0.0	0.36450D 00	0.10212D 01
COMPOSITION	MATERIAL				
	1				0.10688E 01
RA= 0.13867E-04	RF= 0.0	FE	0.15342E-02	0.0	0.16921E 01
RA= 0.47774E-06	RF= 0.0	CR	0.52855E-04	0.0	0.37863E 01
RA= 0.0	RF= 0.0	NI	0.0	0.0	0.16769E 02
	2				0.10252E 01
RA= 0.0	RF= 0.0	C	0.0	0.0	0.47000E 01
	3				0.10217E 01
RA= 0.13256E-04	RF= 0.0	FE	0.15341E-02	0.0	0.16922E 01
RA= 0.45671E-06	RF= 0.0	CR	0.52856E-04	0.0	0.37863E 01
RA= 0.0	RF= 0.0	NI	0.0	0.0	0.16770E 02
	4				0.10162E 01
RA= 0.15469E-04	RF= 0.0	AL	0.18000E-02	0.0	0.86361E 00
RA= 0.18390E-02	RF= 0.0	PU-240	0.21400E 00	0.0	0.13180E 02
RA= 0.61179E-02	RF= 0.0	PU-239	0.71190E 00	0.0	0.10320E 02
	5				0.10202E 01
RA= 0.13236E-04	RF= 0.0	FE	0.15341E-02	0.0	0.16922E 01
RA= 0.45602E-06	RF= 0.0	CR	0.52856E-04	0.0	0.37863E 01
RA= 0.0	RF= 0.0	NI	0.0	0.0	0.16770E 02
	6				0.10099E 01
RA= 0.0	RF= 0.0	C	0.0	0.0	0.47000E 01
	7				0.10140E 01
RA= 0.13155E-04	RF= 0.0	FE	0.15340E-02	0.0	0.16923E 01
RA= 0.45327E-06	RF= 0.0	CR	0.52858E-04	0.0	0.37863E 01
RA= 0.0	RF= 0.0	NI	0.0	0.0	0.16770E 02
	8				0.10061E 01
RA= 0.24576E-02	RF= 0.0	U-238	0.28885E 00	0.0	0.10992E 02
RA= 0.18208E-02	RF= 0.0	PU-240	0.21400E 00	0.0	0.13180E 02
RA= 0.60570E-02	RF= 0.0	PU-239	0.71190E 00	0.0	0.10320E 02
RA= 0.63499E-03	RF= 0.0	MO	0.74632E-01	0.0	0.70000E 01
	9				0.10189E 01
RA= 0.13219E-04	RF= 0.0	FE	0.15340E-02	0.0	0.16922E 01
RA= 0.45548E-06	RF= 0.0	CR	0.52858E-04	0.0	0.37863E 01
RA= 0.0	RF= 0.0	NI	0.0	0.0	0.16770E 02
	10				0.10262E 01
RA= 0.0	RF= 0.0	C	0.0	0.0	0.47000E 01

CUMULATIVE ABSORPTION PROBABILITY = 0.444990D-03

## REGIONAL INTERMEDIATE GROUP FLUXES FOR BROAD GROUP 1

ENERGY(EV)	LOWER											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 0.21949E 05	10671	10217	10186	10125	10169	10077	10024	9973	9967	9827	10022	10175
2 0.21930E 05	10744	10278	10242	10183	10226	10142	10113	10125	10199	10129	10250	10304
3 0.21912E 05	10692	10243	10209	10151	10193	10107	10067	10047	10077	9976	10129	10234
4 0.21893E 05	10718	10268	10232	10175	10217	10135	10106	10115	10182	10112	10232	10290
5 0.21875E 05	10668	10234	10201	10145	10185	10103	10064	10043	10072	9972	10122	10225
6 0.21856E 05	10677	10245	10211	10156	10196	10116	10083	10076	10122	10039	10171	10251
7 0.21838E 05	10685	10257	10222	10168	10207	10130	10103	10112	10177	10112	10225	10279
8 0.21819E 05	10685	10261	10226	10173	10211	10137	10113	10130	10205	10149	10252	10292
9 0.21801E 05	10686	10267	10231	10180	10217	10144	10125	10151	10237	10193	10283	10308
10 0.21783E 05	10651	10244	10210	10160	10196	10123	10096	10103	10162	10098	10208	10263
AVERAGE	10688	10252	10217	10162	10202	10121	10090	10087	10140	10061	10189	10262

103

FOIL 1 INTERFACE	RA(F)	RF(F)	RS(F)
1 0.14441E-01	0.0	0.54269E 00	
2 0.13937E-01	0.0	0.52334E 00	
3 0.13929E-01	0.0	0.52304E 00	
4 0.13908E-01	0.0	0.52232E 00	
5 0.13912E-01	0.0	0.52247E 00	
6 0.13789E-01	0.0	0.51829E 00	
7 0.13737E-01	0.0	0.51745E 00	
8 0.13682E-01	0.0	0.51894E 00	
9 0.13663E-01	0.0	0.51863E 00	
10 0.13733E-01	0.0	0.52111E 00	
11 0.13756E-01	0.0	0.52159E 00	
12 0.14430E-01	0.0	0.54254E 00	

TIME= 69.339 SEC.

APPENDIX E  
Glossary of Symbols

1. Mathematical Symbols

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Equation</u>	<u>Definition</u>
$\Gamma^x$	V	-	Total width of resonance ( $x = s$ for s-waves, $x = p$ for p-waves).
$\Gamma_z$	V	-	Neutron width for process $z$ ( $z = \gamma, f$ , and $n$ for capture, fission, and scattering, respectively).
$\Gamma_n^p$	V	-	$\Gamma_n^0 \sqrt{E_0} v_1(E_0)$ , where $\Gamma_n^0$ is the reduced neutron width and $v_1(E_0) = \frac{\sigma_p E_0}{2.60385 \times 10^6 \left(1 + \frac{1}{A}\right)^2 + \sigma_p E_0}$ = p-wave penetration factor.
$\Delta$	A.4	A.20	Foil optical thickness.
$\Delta$	V	-	$2\left(\frac{kTE}{A}\right)^{1/2}$ = Doppler width of a resonance at energy $E$ ; $k$ is Boltzmann's constant.
$\Delta U_I$	VI	-	Lethargy width of intermediate or broad group I.
$\Delta S$	II.B	16	Spatially linear slowing-down source component.
$\Delta u$	II.A	8	Lethargy width of a fine group.
$\Sigma_z$	II.A	-	Macroscopic neutron cross section for process $z$ .
			<u>Process</u> <u><math>z</math></u>
			Absorption      a
			Capture      c
			Fission      f
			Scattering      s
			Total      t
			Potential scattering      p
$z \bar{\Sigma}_I$	VI.E	55	Cell-averaged macroscopic cross section for process $z$ .

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Equation</u>	<u>Definition</u>
$z \bar{\Sigma}_\ell^n I$	VI.H	60	Average macroscopic cross section for process z in group I, for foil n at interface $\ell$ .
$\alpha$	II.A	3	$\left(\frac{A-1}{A+1}\right)^2$ , where A is the ratio of target nuclide mass to neutron mass.
$\alpha_n(z)$	A.1	A.2	$\int_1^\infty t^n e^{-zt} dt, \quad n \geq 0.$
$\alpha_{n,\ell}$	A.1	A.7	$\int_1^\infty t^{\ell-n} e^{-t} dt = \ell$ th moment of $e^{-t}/t^n$ weighting function.
$\gamma$	B.12	B.2	Euler's constant = 0.5772156649...
$\epsilon$	II.A	-	$2 \ln \frac{A+1}{A-1} =$ maximum lethargy increment upon elastic scattering.
$\xi$	V	43	$\Gamma/\Delta; \Delta = 2\left(\frac{kTE}{A}\right)^{1/2} =$ Doppler width.
$\xi$	VI.G	59	Average lethargy increment for an elastic scattering collision.
$\bar{\mu}_{0j}$	II.B	32	$2/(3A)$ for material j.
$\sigma_0^x$	V	-	Peak value of resonance cross section, barns ( $x = s$ or $p$ for s- or p-waves).
$\sigma_z$	V	-	Microscopic neutron cross section for process z (barns).
			<u>Process</u> <u>z</u> Absorption      a Capture      c Fission      f Scattering      s Total      t Potential scattering      p
$z \bar{\sigma}_{ml}^j$	VI.F	56	Composition-averaged microscopic cross section for process z.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Equation</u>	<u>Definition</u>
$\phi(\vec{r}, u)$	II.A	1	Neutron flux per unit lethargy at space point $\vec{r}$ and lethargy $u$ .
$\phi(x, u)$	II.A	6	Neutron flux per unit lethargy at space point $x$ and lethargy $u$ (one-dimensional slab geometry).
$\phi_\ell(x)$	II.A	8	Average neutron flux per unit lethargy at space point $x$ in lethargy group $\ell$ .
$\phi_{ik}$	VI	-	Spatially integrated flux per unit lethargy in fine group $k$ and region $i$ .
$\bar{\phi}_{lI}^n$	VI.H	60	Average neutron flux per unit lethargy integrated over foil $n$ in broad group I at interface $\ell$ .
$\phi_\infty$	VI	-	Neutron flux per unit lethargy that would be present in the absence of resonances, far from neutron sources. The code assumes $\phi_\infty = 1$ .
$\phi_{inc}$	VI.H	61	Neutron flux per unit lethargy incident upon a foil.
$\bar{\phi}_I$	VI.C	53	Cell-averaged flux in intermediate or broad group I.
$\bar{\phi}_{iI}$	VI.A	51	Regional average flux in intermediate or broad group I.
$\bar{\phi}_{mI}$	VI.B	52	Composition-averaged flux in intermediate or broad group I.
$\chi(\xi, x)$	V	50	Antisymmetric Doppler-broadened line-shape function.
$\Psi(\xi, x)$	V	49	Symmetrical Doppler-broadened line-shape function.
$A$	II.A	-	Ratio of target nuclide mass to neutron mass (elastic scattering).
$A_i$	II.B	30	Thickness of region $i$ (cm).
$B^2$	II.B	29	Buckling of finite medium for nonleakage probability.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Equation</u>	<u>Definition</u>
$C(z, h)$	B.17	B.9	Approximate error correction for $S_2(z, h)$ for $z < 0.3$ .
$\overrightarrow{CR}(1 \rightarrow 2)$	II.B	18	Collision rate in region 2 due to a neutron source in region i, for neutrons proceeding to the right.
$\overrightarrow{CR}_\infty(1 \rightarrow 2)$	II.B	19	Collision rate in region 2 due to neutron sources in all type 1 regions, for an infinitely repeating array of unit cells, for neutrons proceeding to the right.
$\langle D \rangle_k$	II.B	32	Cell-averaged diffusion coefficient for neutron leakage from finite systems.
$E$	V	44	Neutron energy (in laboratory), eV.
$E_0$	V	44	Resonance energy (in laboratory), eV.
$E_n$	II.A	5	Exponential integral function of order $n \geq 0$ .
$F_s(u^i, \vec{r}^i)$	II.A	2	Scattering rate at lethargy $u^i$ and space point $\vec{r}^i$ .
$\vec{J}(x, u)$	II.A	7	Neutron current/unit lethargy at space point $x$ and lethargy $u$ .
$\vec{J}(\tau, \tau_1)$	II.B	17	Neutron current at $\tau$ mean free paths beyond a source region of optical thickness $\tau_1$ .
$L$	II.A	12	$= \epsilon/\Delta u$ = number of fine groups that contribute to slowing-down source from elastic scattering (not including ingroup scattering).
$N_{jm}$	VI.D	54	Atom number density of material j in composition m.
$P(u^i \rightarrow u)$	II.A	3	Probability of elastic scattering from lethargy $u^i$ to $u$ .
$P$	II.B	21	$P_{ij}$ is probability of a neutron born in region i suffering its next collision in region j.
$P_\ell$	II.A	10	Probability of elastic scattering from group k - $\ell$ to k; $1 < \ell < \epsilon/\Delta u$ .

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Equation</u>	<u>Definition</u>
$P_s$	II.A	11	Probability of ingroup elastic scattering.
$R$	II.B	22	$R_{ij} = (\sum_s P_s / \sum_t)_i, \quad i = j,$ $= 0, \quad i \neq j.$
$R_M(z)$	A.1	A.4	Remainder of Mth-order Gauss quadrature.
$z R_{ik}^j$	VI.D	54	$(\phi_{ik})_z \sum_k \Delta u =$ reaction rate for process z in fine group k and material j integrated over region i.
RAP	VI.G	57	Accumulated absorption probability.
$z R_{ml}^{Ij}$	VI.F	56	Resonance integral for process z in material j, in composition m and group I.
$z R_{nl}^{Ij}$	VI.H	60	Resonance integral for process z in material j, in group I, in foil n, at interface $\ell$ .
$\bar{S}$	II.B	16	Spatially flat slowing-down source component.
$S(x')$	II.B	16	Total elastic scattering source at space point $x'$ .
$S_n(z, h)$	A.1	A.3	$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E_n(z + kh), \quad n \geq 0.$
$S_{sk}(x')$	II.A	-	Ingroup elastic scattering source in group k at space point $x'$ .
$S_{0k}(x')$	II.A	12	Slowing-down source in group k at space point $x'$ from all groups $k - \ell, 1 \leq \ell \leq L$ .
SDD	VI.G	58	Slowing-down density at the lethargy corresponding to the start of the problem.
$W(z)$	V	49	Complex probability integral, where $z = u + iv$ .
$f_{s\ell}(x')$	II.A	9	Average scattering rate per unit lethargy in group $\ell$ at space point $x'$ .
$g_J$	V	43	$\frac{2J+1}{2(2I+1)}$ , where J = total spin of compound nucleus and I is spin of target nucleus.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Equation</u>	<u>Definition</u>
$h$	II.B	19	Optical thickness of unit cell.
$t_1$	II.B	15	Thickness of source region 1 (cm).
$t_{i,n}$	A.1	A.4	Gaussian quadrature abscissas of order $M$ , $1 \leq i \leq M$ , for exponential integral function of order $n$ .
$u_I$	VI.A	51	Lower lethargy bound of group I.
$x$	V	43	$2(E - E_0)/\Gamma$ .
$x_m$	VI.B	52	Left boundary of composition $m$ ( $x_1 = 0$ ).
$w$	III	-	$= \left( \frac{4EkT}{A} \right)^{1/2}$ = Doppler width of a resonance at energy $E$ ; $k$ is Boltzmann's constant.
$w_{i,n}$	A.1	A.4	Gaussian quadrature weights of order $M$ , $1 \leq i \leq M$ , for exponential integral function of order $n$ .

## 2. Code Symbols

QUANTITIES DENOTED BY \* ARE INPUT VARIABLES

ABC	LINEAR SOURCE COMPONENT CURRENT LEAVING A REGION FROM RIGHT
ACS	BROAD GROUP AVERAGE ABSORPTION CROSS SECTION FOR CELL
ACSGP	INTERMEDIATE GROUP AVERAGE ABSORPTION CROSS SECTION FOR CELL
AF	BROAD GROUP AVERAGE FOIL MACROSCOPIC ABSORPTION CROSS SECTION
AIMW	IMAGINARY PART OF COMPLEX PROBABILITY INTEGRAL W(Z)
AIMZ	IMAGINARY PART OF ARGUMENT FOR COMPLEX PROBABILITY INTEGRAL W(Z)
ALP	ALPHA=((A-1)/(A+1))**2
AMU	* MATERIAL MASS (UNITS OF NEUTRON MASS)
AREA	REGION THICKNESS
AREAC	THICKNESS OF COMPOSITION
AREAT	TOTAL THICKNESS OF UNIT CELL
AX	REZ (QUICKW)
BARMU	AVERAGE COSINE OF SCATTERING ANGLE, 2/(3A)
BIN	BACK DIRECTION LINEAR SOURCE CURRENT ENTERING ON RIGHT
BOUT	BACK DIRECTION LINEAR SOURCE CURRENT LEAVING ON LEFT
BOUTL	LAST VALUE OF BOUT NEEDED
BSQ	* BUCKLING FOR NEUTRON LEAKAGE FROM FINITE SYSTEMS
CR	COLLISION RATE VECTOR
D	DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT FOR CELL
CDS	DS IN RATES
DEN	* MATERIAL ATOM DENSITY MATRIX (10**24 ATOMS/BARN-CM)
DETERM	DETERMINANT OF MATRIX INVERTED BY MATINV
DFS	FORWARD LINEAR SOURCE COMPONENT (LEFT TO RIGHT) (RATES)
DIFX	NUT USED
DPS	PS
DR	REGION THICKNESS
DS	SUM OF ALL CORRECTIONS TO SOURCE IN GROUP K COMPARED TO ASYMPTOTIC VALUE ENTERING PROBLEM FROM ABOVE
DS	LINEAR SOURCE COMPONENT (RATES)
DSL	ALP*PS
DSMAX	RECURSION COEFFICIENT FOR ELASTIC SCATTERING FROM GROUP K-1-L TO K
DSR	REVERSE DIRECTION LINEAR SOURCE COMPONENT (RIGHT TO LEFT) (RATES)
DSI	RECURSION COEFFICIENT FOR ELASTIC SCATTERING FROM GROUP K-1 TO K
DUSTR	BROAD GROUP LETHARGY WIDTH
ENGP	UPPER ENERGY BOUND (EV) OF INTERMEDIATE GROUPS (* ENGP(1))
ER	* RESONANCE ENERGY (EV)
ETUT	NOT USED
EXDU	DEXP(-UFGP)
FCS	BROAD GROUP AVERAGE FISSION CROSS SECTION FOR CELL
FCSGP	INTERMEDIATE GROUP AVERAGE FISSION CROSS SECTION FOR CELL
FF	BROAD GROUP AVERAGE FOIL MACROSCOPIC FISSION CROSS SECTION
FFF	BROAD GROUP AVERAGE FOIL FLUX
FFLUX	INTERMEDIATE GROUP AVERAGE FOIL FLUX
FIN	FLAT SOURCE COMPONENT CURRENT ENTERING A REGION FROM LEFT
FLUX	INTERMEDIATE GROUP AVERAGE FLUX IN A REGION
FLUXCP	INTERMEDIATE GROUP AVERAGE FLUX IN A COMPOSITION
FOUT	FLAT SOURCE COMPONENT CURRENT LEAVING A REGION FROM RIGHT
FOUTL	LAST VALUE OF FOUT NEEDED
FS	FORWARD FLAT COMPONENT SOURCE (CURRENT TO RIGHT) (RATES)
FIV	SQRT(.0253/ENGP(1))

F9 LINEAR SOURCE COMPONENT CURRENT ENTERING A REGION FROM LEFT  
 G \* STATISTICAL SPIN FACTOR FOR A RESONANCE  
 GAMMA TOTAL WIDTH (EV) OF A RESONANCE  
 GF \* FISSION WIDTH (EV) FOR A RESONANCE  
 GN \* NEUTRON WIDTH (EV) FOR A RESONANCE  
 GR \* RADIATION WIDTH (EV) FOR A RESONANCE  
 GW2 GAUSS QUADRATURE WEIGHTS FOR E2  
 GW3 GAUSS QUADRATURE WEIGHTS FOR E3  
 GW4 GAUSS QUADRATURE WEIGHTS FOR E4  
 GX2 GAUSS QUADRATURE ABSCISSAS\*(-1) FOR E2  
 GX3 GAUSS QUADRATURE ABSCISSAS\*(-1) FOR E3  
 GX4 GAUSS QUADRATURE ABSCISSAS\*(-1) FOR E4  
 IBG BROAD GROUP NUMBER  
 IBGP INTERMEDIATE GROUP NUMBER  
 IERR ERROR INDICATOR IF POSITIVE (FOR SOURCE,RATES,AND XSECT)  
 IFGP FINE GROUP NUMBER (WITHIN AN INTERMEDIATE GROUP)  
 II KREG  
 III KFOIL+KCMP  
 INCLUD SET TO IBGP AT START OF INT. GR. IBGP IF THIS RESONANCE TO BE INCLUDED  
       IN RESONANT CROSS SECTION CALCULATIONS FOR THIS INT. GROUP.  
       ZERO IF THIS RESONANCE IS NOT IMPORTANT.  
 INDEX 1=FIRST FINE GROUP IN FIRST INTERMEDIATE GROUP  
       2=2ND FINE GROUP IN ANY BROAD GROUP  
       3=FIRST FINE GROUP IN ANY BUT FIRST BROAD GROUP  
       4=NUT FIRST INTERMEDIATE GROUP IN ANY BROAD GROUP  
 INUF NUMBER OF LAST SCATTERING RATE AVERAGING INTERVAL IN A BROAD GROUP  
 INUI NUMBER OF FIRST SCATTERING RATE AVERAGING INTERVAL IN A BROAD GROUP  
 ISYM NON-ZERO PAIRS ARE SYMMETRIC REGION NUMBERS  
 ITRY POSITIVE IF LINEAR SOURCE TERMS PRESENT AND TO BE INCLUDED (RATES)  
 JBG INTERMEDIATE GROUP NUMBER WITHIN A BROAD GROUP  
 JMULT FINE GROUP COUNTER FOR AVERAGING SCATTERING RATES  
 JNU POSITION COUNTER IN SCATTERING RATE TABLE SCAT (UNITS OF NISO)  
 KB \* >0 IMPLIES THAT BROAD GROUP DEPENDENT SMOOTH BACKGROUND CROSS  
       SECTIONS ARE TO BE READ FOR FIRST KRES MATERIALS  
 KBG \* NUMBER OF BROAD GROUPS  
 KBSQ \* SWITCH TO INPUT BUCKLINGS IF >0 ELSE SET BUCKLINGS TO ZERO  
 KCMP \* NUMBER OF COMPOSITIONS  
 KFOIL \* NUMBER OF FOILS (MINUS SIGN TAG SAYS LAST IS INFINITELY THIN)  
 KGP \* NUMBER OF INTERMEDIATE GROUPS  
 KMAT \* NUMBER OF MATERIALS (MATERIAL=ISOTOPE OR COLLECTION OF ISOTOPES)  
 KREG \* NUMBER OF REGIONS  
 KRES \* NUMBER OF RESONANT MATERIALS  
 KS \* >0 IMPLIES THAT THE ELASTIC SCATTERING PROBABILITIES ARE TO BE  
       MODIFIED TO REMOVE INGROUP SCATTERING. INGROUP SCATTERING IS  
       INCLUDED OTHERWISE  
 LAST LAST RESONANCE OF A MATERIAL IS AT THIS LOCATION IN RESONANCE LIST  
 LLLL SCALED INTERMEDIATE GROUP FLUXES ROUNDED TO NEAREST INTEGER(OUTPUT)  
 LUG SEQUENCE NUMBER OF NON-ZERO ATOM DENSITY MATERIAL/REGION PAIRS  
       OBTAINED IN MAIN BY OUTER LOOP OVER REGIONS AND INNER LOOP OVER MATS.  
 LREG COMPOSITION NUMBER FOR A REGION  
 MH INDEX OF SCATTERING RATE 1 ABOVE MO (SOURCE)  
 MINT NUMBER OF LAST REGION IN A COMPOSITION  
 ML INDEX OF SCATTERING RATE 1 BELOW MO (SOURCE)  
 MO INDEX OF SCATTERING RATE CLOSEST TO FINE GROUP K-L (SOURCE)  
 MORE \* >0 IMPLIES THIS IS LAST PROBLEM, OTHERWISE ADDITIONAL INPUT IS READ  
       MULTIPLICITY, OR NUMBER OF FINE GROUPS USED TO AVERAGE SCATTERING RATE

NDX IF COLLISION RATE FOUND TO BE NEGATIVE,NDX IS SET TO 1 TO INITIATE  
 SPECIAL OUTPUT AND RENORMALIZATION OF COLL. RATES TO CONSERVE NEUTRONS  
 AND BE NON-NEGATIVE (MINIMUM SET TO ZERO)  
 NEXT FIRST RESONANCE OF A MATERIAL IS AT THIS LOCATION IN RESONANCE LIST  
 NFI \* NUMBER OF FINE GROUPS PER INTERMEDIATE GR. IN A BROAD GROUP  
 NIB \* NUMBER OF INTERMEDIATE GROUPS PER BROAD GROUP  
 NINT \* NUMBER OF REGIONS PER COMPOSITION (EQUAL THICKNESS)  
 NISU NUMBER OF REGION/MATERIAL PAIRS WITH NON-ZERO ATOM DENSITY  
 NUPT \* NOT POSITIVE IMPLIES A HOMOGENEOUS 1 REGION PROBLEM  
 POSITIVE IMPLIES A HETEROGENEOUS MULTI-REGION PROBLEM  
 >3 IMPLIES NO INTERFERENCE TERM CHI IN RESONANT CROSS SECTIONS  
 NCX 40000/NISU-1  
 NUX1 NCX+1  
 NPRTNT \* <0 GIVES FINE GROUP FLUX OUTPUT AND INTERMEDIATE GROUP OUTPUT  
 =0 GIVES INTERMEDIATE GROUP OUTPUT  
 >0 SUPPRESSES ALL OUTPUT FOR FINE AND INTERMEDIATE GROUPS  
 NRES \* NUMBER OF RESONANCES FOR A MATERIAL  
 NTEMP \* NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES  
 NU INTERMEDIATE GROUP NUMBER (MODULO 100)  
 NUCLID \* ALPHAMERIC NAME FOR MATERIAL(ISOTOPE OR COLLECTION OF ISOTOPES)  
 NX REGION NUMBER  
 NXN NOX\*NISU  
 P PROBABILITY OF ESCAPE WITHOUT A COLLISION FROM A REGION  
 PFLUX NOT USED  
 PHI SPATIALLY INTEGRATED FINE GROUP FLUX IN GROUP K  
 PHICT BROAD GROUP AVERAGE FLUX IN COMPOSITION  
 PHIRT BROAD GROUP AVERAGE REGION FLUXES  
 PHIT INTERMEDIATE GROUP AVERAGE FLUX FOR CELL  
 PHITOT BROAD GROUP AVERAGE FLUX FOR CELL  
 PIJ MATRIX TO BE INVERTED BY MATINV. IF IT IS THE COLLISION PROBABILITY  
 MATRIX, THEN PIJ(I,J) IS TRANSFER PROBABILITY FROM I TO J  
 PL INTERPOLATION INTERVAL FRACTION FOR SCATTERING RATE AT K-L  
 PNL NON-LEAKAGE PROBABILITY (RATES)  
 PS INGROUP ELASTIC SCATTERING TRANSFER PROBABILITY  
 P1 MAJOR COMPONENT OF ELASTIC TRANSFER PROBABILITY FROM GROUP K-1 TO K  
 Q .5\*SOURCE\*PNL (RATES)  
 C LETHARGY AT MIDPOINT OF FINE GROUP K-L (SOURCE)  
 R DPS\*SS (RATES)  
 RA BROAD GROUP RESONANCE INTEGRAL FOR ABSORPTION  
 RA(F) BROAD GROUP RESONANCE INTEGRAL FOR FOIL ABSORPTION  
 RAD DISTANCE FROM LEFT BOUNDARY OF CELL TO RIGHT BOUNDARY OF REGION  
 RAP CUMULATIVE ABSORPTION PROBABILITY  
 RATIO NOT USED  
 REW REAL PART OF COMPLEX PROBABILITY INTEGRAL W(Z)  
 REZ REAL PART OF ARGUMENT FOR COMPLEX PROBABILITY INTEGRAL W(Z)  
 RF BROAD GROUP RESONANCE INTEGRAL FOR FISSION  
 RF(F) BROAD GROUP RESONANCE INTEGRAL FOR FOIL FISSION  
 RIAC BROAD GROUP AVERAGE MICROSCOPIC CROSS SECTION FOR ABSORPTION  
 RIFC BROAD GROUP AVERAGE MICROSCOPIC CROSS SECTION FOR FISSION  
 RISC BROAD GROUP AVERAGE MICROSCOPIC CROSS SECTION FOR SCATTERING  
 RMAX \* DISTANCE FROM LEFT BOUNDARY OF CELL TO RIGHT BOUNDARY OF COMPOSITION  
 SA MACROSCOPIC ABSORPTION CROSS SECTION IN FINE GROUP K  
 SCAT TABLE OF SCATTERING RATES FOR EACH MATERIAL/REGION PAIR  
 SCL ELASTIC SCATTERING RATE FROM GROUP K-1-L TO K  
 SCS BROAD GROUP AVERAGE SCATTERING CROSS SECTION FOR CELL  
 SCSGP INTERMEDIATE GROUP AVERAGE SCATTERING CROSS SECTION FOR CELL

SDD SLOWING DOWN DENSITY ENTERING PROBLEM FROM ABOVE IN ENERGY  
 SF MACROSCOPIC FISSION CROSS SECTION IN FINE GROUP K  
 SI ASYMPTOTIC SLOWING DOWN SOURCE ABOVE PROBLEM  
 SIG TOTAL MICROSCOPIC CROSS SECTION IN GROUP K  
 SIGABG INTERMEDIATE GROUP AVERAGE ABSORPTION CROSS SECTION  
 SIGA22 \* FLAT BACKGROUND ABSORPTION CROSS SECTION FOR RESONANT MATERIALS.  
       •0253 EV 1/V ABSORPTION CROSS SECTION FOR NON-RESONANT MATERIALS  
 SIGFBG INTERMEDIATE GROUP AVERAGE FISSION CROSS SECTION  
 SIGF22 \* FLAT BACKGROUND FISSION CROSS SECTION FOR RESONANT MATERIALS.  
       •0253 EV 1/V FISSION CROSS SECTION FOR NON-RESONANT MATERIALS  
 SIGIN S-WAVE INTERFERENCE CONTRIBUTION TO SCATTERING CROSS SECTION=SIGIN\*CHI  
 SIGMIN RESONANCE CROSS SECTION TO BE COMPARED TO TEST  
 SIGP MACROSCOPIC POTENTIAL SCATTERING CROSS SECTION  
 SIGPOT \* MATERIAL POTENTIAL SCATTERING CROSS SECTION  
 SIGSBG INTERMEDIATE GROUP AVERAGE SCATTERING CROSS SECTION  
 SIGTR MACROSCOPIC TRANSPORT CROSS SECTION FOR A COMPOSITION  
 SL SCATTERING CROSS SECTION IN GROUP K-1  
 SUR SUM UP ALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOURCE IN GROUP K-1 AND THAT IN GROUP K  
 MINUS INGROUP SCATTERING CONTRIBUTION IN GROUP K  
 SOURCE SLOWING DOWN SOURCE IN GROUP K  
 SPN NOT USED  
 SPP NOT USED  
 SS MACROSCOPIC SCATTERING CROSS SECTION IN FINE GROUP K  
 SSF BROAD GROUP AVERAGE FOIL MACROSCOPIC SCATTERING CROSS SECTION  
 TAB E3 AND E4 TABLES  
 TAU REGION OPTICAL THICKNESS (RATES)  
 TEMP \* TEMPERATURE OF COMPOSITION (DEGREES KELVIN)  
 TEST \* VALUE OF RESONANT CROSS SECTION TO BE EXCEEDED IF RESONANCE IS TO BE INCLUDED IN FINE GROUP FLUX CALCULATIONS WITHIN AN INTERMEDIATE GROUP (THE RESONANCE IS AUTOMATICALLY INCLUDED IF IT LIES WITHIN THE INTERMEDIATE GROUP)  
 TI TABLE OF IMAGINARY PART OF W(Z)  
 TITLE \* ALPHAMERIC TITLE OF PROBLEM  
 TOT OPTICAL THICKNESS OF UNIT CELL(H)  
 TOT3 NOT USED  
 TQ Q/REGION OPTICAL THICKNESS  
 TR TABLE OF REAL PART OF W(Z)  
 TT FOIL COLLISION RATE IN FINE GROUP K  
 TTAU 1/REGION OPTICAL THICKNESS  
 U UPPER LETHARGY BOUND OF FINE GROUP K (SCARCE)  
 UFGP FINE GROUP LETHARGY WIDTH  
 UIGP \* INTERMEDIATE GROUP LETHARGY WIDTH  
 UMAX UPPER LETHARGY BOUND OF BROAD GROUP  
 USTR LOWER LETHARGY BOUND OF A BROAD GROUP (U=0 AT E=ENGP(1))  
 V 1.-EXDU  
 V1 ARGUMENT OF S3(V1,H) IN XTRAP  
 V2 ARGUMENT OF S4(V2,H) IN XTRAP4  
 V3 Y, IN YZ3 AND YZ4, FOR SUMMING E3 AND E4 FUNCTIONS  
 V4 DELTA, WHERE Z=Y+V4, IN YZ3 AND YZ4  
 V5 NOT USED  
 V6 NOT USED  
 V7 S3(V1,H) IN XTRAP  
 V8 S4(V2,H)  
 V9 S3(Y,H)-S3(Z,H)  
 V10 S4(Y,H)-S4(Z,H)  
 V11 NOT USED

V12 NOT USED  
V13 NOT USED  
WORK DOUBLE LENGTH OPTICAL THICKNESS VECTOR  
WW2 GAUSS QUADRATURE WEIGHTS FOR S2(Z,H)  
WW3 GAUSS QUADRATURE WEIGHTS FOR S3(Z,H)  
WW4 GAUSS QUADRATURE WEIGHTS FOR S4(Z,H)  
XAREAC XNFB/AREAC  
XAREAT XNFB/AREAT  
XC .004126+.00628\*EXP(-19.8\*TOT)  
XN NOT USED  
XNFB 1/NFI(1BG)  
XRES SQR(TIER/ENERGY OF GROUP K)  
XIEMP TEMPERATURE OF REGION (DEGREES KELVIN)  
Y AIMZ (QUICKW)  
Y ARGUMENT IN S3(Y,H) OR S4(Y,H) IN YZ3 AND YZ4  
Z ARGUMENT IN S3(Z,H) OR S4(Z,H) IN YZ3 AND YZ4

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